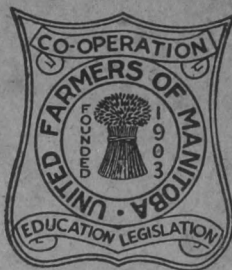


Mrs. R. A. Rogers
141 Bond Street
Mrs. E. L. Johnson

United
Farmers



of
Manitoba

Year Book

1921

And Report of Proceedings
of Annual Convention held
at Brandon, January 12, 13
and 14, 1921

The Year Book is a book for use through the year. It is intended to be of help to you and your neighbors, and especially your local association. Will you not try to get value out of it and to pass on any good you may find to others? Try to make it your instrument for helping the cause. If by means of it you can interest a friend, send to the Secretary, at 306 Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg, for a copy for him.



In Right

That's
**Massey-
Harris**
in RIGHT with all their
Customers

Because

They delight in serving their *Friends*.
Their Farm Implements have *Won High Rank*.
They are the *Latest and Greatest*.
They make no extra charge for *Quality*.
Their Machines are *Long Lasting*.

Our 1921 Power Lift Drill

is a Sensation in the Implement Market

*Do not part with your money until you see the amazing
combination of Low Price and Big Value in the*

STIFF and SPRING-TOOTH CULTIVATORS

Just placed in the field by

Massey - Harris

One Account Each

FOR YOUR OWN

PROVINCIAL SAVINGS OFFICE

THAT LOOKS EASY—IT IS EASY—
YOU CAN DO IT IF YOU WILL

What Would It Mean?

It would mean 15,000 new accounts for this office. It sounds considerable, but it's only one account each. If these accounts averaged say only \$400 each it would mean \$6,000,000 deposits for your own office.

Why You Should Do This

Because the money deposited in this office is, and will be, loaned through Rural Credits Societies and the Manitoba Farm Loans Association to help many worthy Manitoba farmers who previously were unable to secure credit, to better stabilize and equalize interest rates, to give farmers some democratic control over credit and to help develop improved credit conditions, which The United Farmers have requested for years.

How You Can Do It

Every U.F.M. member knows personally some retired farmer, some friend in a near-by town or village, some widow or other person who has surplus money, part of which they would deposit here. Why would they? Because they get one-third more interest, they have the absolute security of the Province of Manitoba, they can withdraw their money when they wish and they know it is being used to help Manitoba.

Tell them about this or send their names to us. All communications are confidential. Get our free Booklet "Banking by mail." It is interesting and profitable.

If you live near the following points, see our Agent—

BRANDON : O. L. HARWOOD

Portage la Prairie : Stratton Whittaker

Dauphin : Smith and Bates

Stonewall : H. A. Arundel

Neepawa : John Brown

Carman : Neil Love

Province of Manitoba Savings Office

335 Garry Street

Winnipeg

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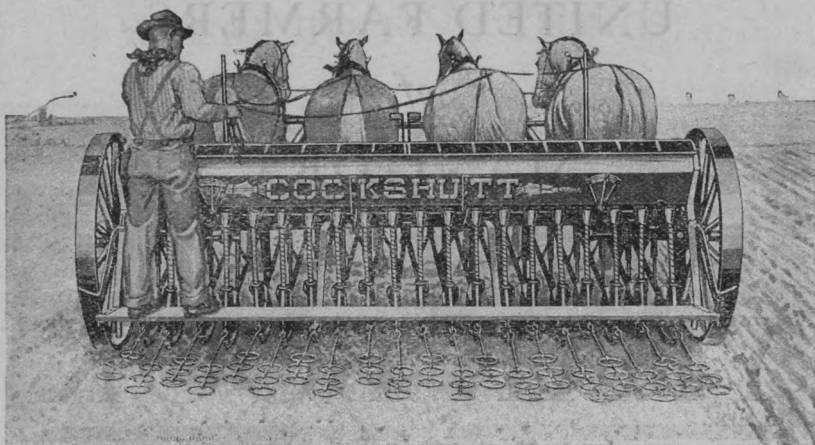
UNITED FARMERS
of
MANITOBA

YEAR BOOK

1921

*And proceedings of the Annual
Convention held at Brandon,
January twelfth, thirteenth and
fourteenth, nineteen hundred and
twenty-one.*

PUBLIC PRESS LIMITED
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA



COCKSHUTT

Power Lift Drills

Save much time and a lot of work. Discs or shoes rise automatically at ends of furrow and enter the ground again instantly the clutch is tripped. Pressure can be increased or decreased as readily as on an ordinary drill.

Note These Features

Ample strength to stand up to the hardest service.

Extra large capacity grain boxes with steel covers.

Light draft due to careful design and thorough lubrication.

Easy to operate either from foot-board or from seat of tractor.

Tractor Hitches supplied for 20 and 24 sizes when wanted.

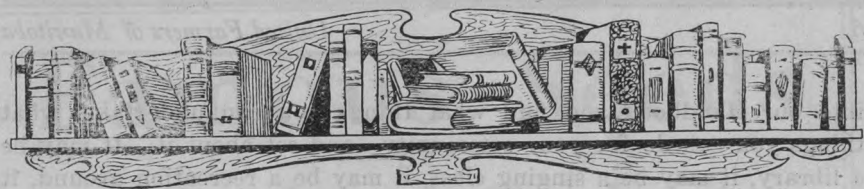
Single Discs, Double Discs, Drag Shoes or Hoes, all interchangeable on same frame.

Cockshutt Seed Drills are supplied in 12, 14, 16, 20 and 24 sizes—each with six-inch spacing between the furrow opener.

See our nearest agent or write us for full particulars

Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

WINNIPEG, REGINA, SASKATOON, CALGARY, EDMONTON



Things of First Importance

SO far as the reader of this page is concerned in his relationship to the farmers' movement, there is no question as to what a thing of first importance is. It is making his local association strong and efficient. Without strong groups of intelligent and well-purposed and aggressive men and women, the movement cannot function. Only when the locals are moving can we call the organization a movement.

Now what is to be done? A first responsibility is the re-enrollment of your 1920 membership. In every local in Manitoba it should be done by the middle of March. Will you take the challenge? Not you the individual, but you and your group, you and your local board. The cause provincially and the cause nationally places upon you the responsibility. You cannot work until you have your working organization. Get your board together. Apportion your territory. Put every available man to work, and re-enroll every one of last year's members.

The second thing is meetings and intercourse and discussion. Our strength is increased socially by coming together, and, when it can be arranged, eating together. There is no reason on earth why the members of every local should not eat together at least four or five times a year. It encourages good fellowship—and good cooking, and is an all-round help. Our strength is increased intellectually by interchange of thought. Get the other man's point of view. Lead him to speak out what is in his mind. Debate informally and formally, and you will be better for it. Plan your meetings in advance. Get live program stuff. Make everybody who can sing, sing; who can recite, recite; who can speechify, speechify. Be on the look out for talent around your district, in neighboring locals, in adjacent towns—and get it. But above all get your own people working, thinking, discussing. Get away from depending on outside help. Help yourselves. Go and help your neighbors. Co-operate, communicate, live.

The third thing is work. Your local exists to serve the community and to strengthen the cause. Don't be a liability. Be an asset. Count for something. Make your community aware that you exist. Dig

The "Central" Office

The provincial office of the United Farmers is located at 306 Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg. It is the official "get together" agency of the local and district organizations, and exists to serve them. When you are in the city drop in and get acquainted.

What to Expect from the Office

"Central" is intended to be a clearing house of information and of progressive ideas for the province. If you want to know anything about any phase of the work, the office will do its utmost to supply what you want.

If you are after the latest thing in the literature of the movement enquire personally or by letter, and it will be got for you.

If you are arranging for a meeting or a series of meetings, and want speakers, the office is the place to apply. In this line, expect service, but do not expect the impossible. For example, do not imagine that Central has two dozen speakers made to order, ready to spout, and sitting on a shelf doing nothing, from which one or two may be picked out at three-quarters of an hour's notice and shipped to a point 200 miles out to attend a meeting in your schoolhouse. The two-dollar membership fee is scarcely adequate to maintain so complete a staff.

All our speakers are people who work at least six days a week, and usually meetings must be arranged at least three weeks ahead. In order to economize time and expense, we must, as far as possible, arrange meetings in series, and where several series are going, it is impossible to take out a speaker for a single point, no matter how important that point may be.

When you are disappointed about speakers for a meeting, don't begin to imagine that Central is dead, or that "it" doesn't want to send you speakers, or any other ridiculous thing. Just recognize that Central is doing its utmost to meet the needs of their hundred different points, and that it wants to get speakers to every point where a hearing can be got. When you are disappointed, just "come again," and Central may be able to do better for you next time.

What the Office Expects from You

As a part of the machinery of the movement in the province, the office is entitled to several services in order that it may do its work.

The first requirement is prompt replies to correspondence and to requests for reports. Blank forms for reports from local associations are sent out from the Central Office in duplicate, in November of each year. These are to be filled in by the local officers, and one copy sent to the secretary of the district association and the other to the secretary of the provincial association, at the close of the month. The year of the local association ends November 30th, and there is no

reason why every local report should not be in hand at the Central Office ten days after that time. The co-operation of local boards is earnestly solicited in seeing that every return is made in full and on time. To fail in this is to put a handicap on the efficiency of the office.

Supplies for Locals

Every member should wear the U.F.M. recognition button. It is neat and pretty. The ordinary button is made with a screw-back for the coat lapel. A special button is provided for ladies with safety-pin fastener.

Many secretaries and locals use the U.F.M. paper and envelopes. It is a means of advertising and commending the movement.

District officers and other leaders often wish to say a number of things to their locals. Copy sent in to Central can be multigraphed, any number of copies, and returned in two days, and the cost is only nominal.

The U.F.M. Windshield Badge will be ready for the early Spring. Have one on your car from the opening of the season.

The following list of supplies may be had from the office:

Record Book (combined Minute, Cash and Roll-Call Book) post-paid	\$2.00
U.F.M. Letter-Paper Pads of 100 sheets .....	.50
U.F.M. Envelopes, per 100 .....	.50
U.F.M. Recognition Buttons, screw back .....	.25
U.F.M. Buttons, safety-pin fastener .....	.30
Membership Receipt Books (100 receipts and stubs) .....	.50
Provincial Constituencies Map, each .....	.25
U.F.M. Handbook, \$1.00 per dozen—single copies .....	.10
U.F.M. Windshield Badge, each .....	.25
Jenkins' Canadian Civics, each, postpaid .....	.50

Special Freight Rate on Seed Grain

The attention of secretaries is specially directed to the new arrangement in regard to seed grain certificates.

Formerly, all certificates were **first** signed by the farmer and local secretary, and afterwards by the provincial association. This occasioned considerable delay and double postage.

It has now been arranged that certificates will be sent out signed in advance by the secretary of the provincial association. This puts full responsibility for the issue of the certificate upon the local secretary.

For purposes of registration the farmer will be required to sign an application form which the secretary will forward to the Central Office, so that the names and quantities and destinations of every shipment will be recorded there as formerly.

Our secretaries are put upon their honor in this matter. Certificates must be issued to none but to actual farmers, and for no other grain

than such as is to be actually used as seed. Responsibility rests upon us as individuals and as an organization for seeing that the rate is not abused.

Special Freight Rate on Cattle

A similar arrangement exists with regard to cattle being returned to farmers for breeding, feeding or finishing purposes, and the certificates required are issued in the same way as those for seed grain.

Get Addresses Right

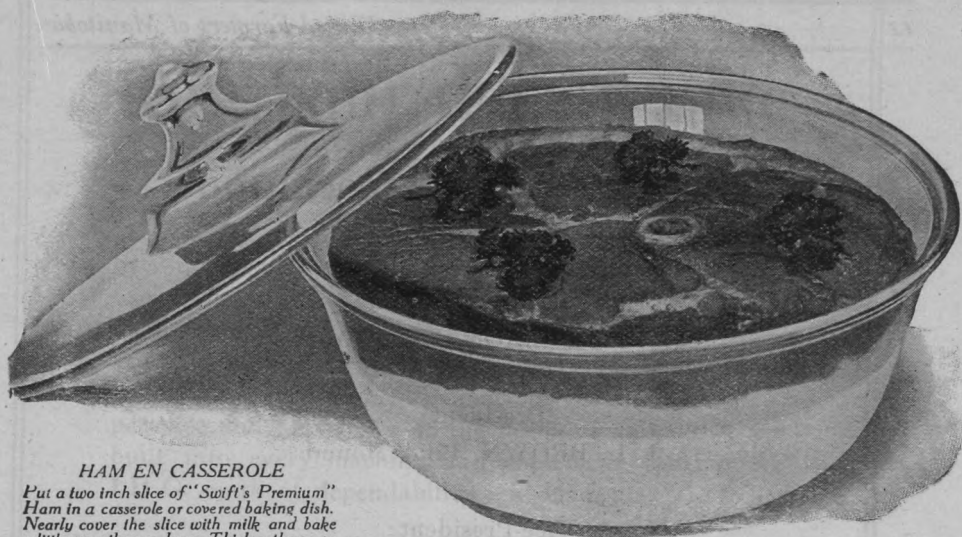
Much confusion might be avoided by greater care in addressing letters in connection with association work. Letters for the association, regarding organization, local association work or the movement generally, should be addressed to the secretary at 306 Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg. To this office also should be addressed all communications for the Manitoba page of The Grain Growers' Guide.

Letters about buying or selling grain or other commodities should be addressed to the United Grain Growers Limited, Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg. The office of the United Grain Growers, which is a business company, is separate and distinct from that of the association.

Letters for The Grain Growers' Guide (other than those for the Manitoba page) should be addressed to The Grain Growers' Guide, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg.

Letters for the Canadian Council of Agriculture should be addressed to the Secretary, 409 Boyd Building, Winnipeg.





HAM EN CASSEROLE

Put a two inch slice of "Swift's Premium" Ham in a casserole or covered baking dish. Nearly cover the slice with milk and bake a little more than an hour. Thicken the gravy and serve. An unusually delicious dish.

Taste it once and you will serve it often

YOU would know what gives "Swift's Premium" Ham its flavor if you could see how carefully each ham is selected and prepared, how each one is smoked just the right length of time over fragrant hickory fires until all its spicy sweetness, its delicious flavor is brought out.

Have "Swift's Premium" Ham **cooked** in this new way for dinner tonight. **Or** serve it your favorite way. At **once your** family will notice how unusually **delicious** it is.



"Swift's Premium" Ham

Swift Canadian Co., Limited

Toronto Winnipeg Edmonton

Officers of the Association

Honorary President:

J. W. SCALLION, Esq., Virden

President:

J. L. BROWN, Pilot Mound

Vice-President:

C. H. BURNELL, Oakville

Secretary:

W. R. WOOD, 306 Bank of Hamilton, Winnipeg

Executive:

The above-named officers with

R. J. AVISON, PETER WRIGHT, MRS. J. S. WOOD and
MISS M. E. FINCH

Directors:

Provencher	Robert Taylor, Morris
Lisgar	Peter Wright, Myrtle
Souris	R. F. Chapman, Ninga
Brandon	W. G. Rathwell, Beresford
Macdonald	Andrew Graham, Roland
Springfield	G. W. Tovell, Elm Grove
Portage la Prairie	P. D. McArthur, Macdonald
Neepawa	R. Milne, Mekiwin
Marquette	J. McCrindle, Foxwarren
Dauphin	R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains
Selkirk	W. H. French, Stony Mountain
Swan River	R. W. Emmond, Benito

Run Your Farm Like a Factory

by standardizing your equipment wherever possible, using one make of machines and implements of high quality and efficiency, thereby lowering your farm operating costs and keeping production up to top hole. Eighty-nine years of farm machine manufacturing experience and knowledge of the needs of agriculture are built into every machine and implement bearing the I.H.C. mark of dependability and efficiency.

This line includes:—

Grain Harvesting Machines
Haying Machines
Tillage Implements
Tractor, Walking and Sulky Plows
Planting and Seeding Machines
Corn Machines
Cream Separators
Manure Spreaders
Kerosene Tractors
Kerosene Engines
Motor Trucks
Farm Wagons and Trucks
Bobsleighs
Feed Grinders
Threshers
Hay Presses
Knife Grinders
Tractor Hitches
Binder Twine



Write for special catalogs descriptive of the machines in which you are interested. And see your International local agent now regarding new equipment that you will need this year.

International Harvester Company of Canada Limited

Winnipeg, Man.

Brandon, Man.

District Officers

Local secretaries should take notice that district dues and copies of their annual reports should be sent to the district secretary, whose name and address they will find on this page.

Provencher: President, James Scott, Dominion City; vice-president, Fred Le Claire, Brunkild; secretary, John Davies, Otterburne; directors, J. O. Bourbonniere, Silver Plains; John Nichol, Arnaud; Mr. Czerba, Sarto; district director of provincial association, Robert Taylor, Morris; district director of U.F.W.M., Mrs. A. McVicar, Otterburne.

Lisgar: President, Geo. Compton, Darlingford; vice-president, A. D. Craig, Clearwater; secretary, W. M. Webb, Pilot Mound, R.R. 2.; directors, G. H. Doney, Thornhill; H. St. Clair Richmond, Mather; E. T. Gorrell, Pilot Mound; district director of provincial association, Peter Wright, Myrtle; district director of U.F.W.M., Mrs. F. Rinn, Kaleida.

Souris: President, Geo. H. Brown, Deloraine; vice-president, R. Johnston, Boissevain; secretary, F. W. Ransom, Mountainside; directors, D. L. McLeod, Broomhill; E. D. Magwood, Killarney; Mrs. Ben Ross, Deloraine; district director of provincial association, R. F. Chapman, Ninga; district director of U.F.W.M., Mrs. F. Howell, Boissevain.

Brandon: President, J. M. Allan, Brandon, Box 1493; vice-president, Robt. Forke, Pipestone; secretary, J. G. Lothian, Pipestone; directors, Mrs. J. Lowes, Brandon; Mrs. W. Hill, Woodnorth; J. H. McKee, Brandon; district director of provincial association, W. G. Rathwell, R.R. 1, Brandon; district director of U.F.W.M., Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden.

Macdonald: President: W. J. Lovie, Holland; vice-president, A. Sutherland, Cypress River; secretary, Thomas Wood, Elm Creek; directors, A. Garnett, Carmen; C. I. Barager, Elm Creek; Mrs. McKnight, Homewood; district director of provincial association, Andrew Graham, Roland; district director of U.F.W.M., Miss E. Graham, Roland.

Springfield: President, Bruce Edie, R.M.D. 3, Winnipeg; vice-president, W.

A. Cohoe, Giroux; secretary, Alan George, Springfield; directors, E. J. R. Arpin; G. H. Frost, East Selkirk; Mrs. A. St. George, Richland; district director of provincial association, G. W. Tovell, Elm Grove; district director of U.F.W.M., Mrs. H. George, Springfield.

Portage la Prairie: President, M. G. Tidsbury, High Bluff; vice-president, Josiah Bennett, Pine Creek; secretary, W. F. Miller, Portage la Prairie; directors, Jas. Barrett, Bagot; P. Cameron, Westbourne; John Williamson, Macdonald; advisory committee, Mrs. Jas. McKenzie, Portage la Prairie; Mrs. Jas. Thompson, Oakville; district director of provincial association, P. D. McArthur, Macdonald; district director of U.F.W.M., Mrs. J. Bennett, Pine Creek.

Neepawa: President, A. J. M. Poole, Kelwood; vice-president, Robt. Milne, Mekiwin; secretary, Lew G. Thomson, Arden; directors, Irwin McLeod, Norgate; T. H. Drayson, Neepawa; Mrs. Yerex, Neepawa; Mrs. R. J. Drysdale, Neepawa; Mrs. R. Sharpe, Edrans; John Muirhead, Harte; district director of provincial association, Robt. Milne, Mekiwin; district director of U.F.W.M., Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes.

Marquette: President, Wm. Grayston, Newdale; vice-president, C. S. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; secretary, Fred Williamson, Strathclair; directors, I. B. Griffiths, Binsearth; C. A. Haralson, Erickson; A. H. Stevenson, Shoal Lake; district director of provincial association, J. M. McCrindle, Foxwarren; district director of U.F.W.M., Mrs. Jas. Elliott, Cardale.

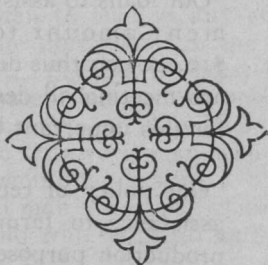
Dauphin: President, W. J. Ward, Dauphin; vice-president, C. A. Mack, Gilbert Plains; secretary, B. F. Boughen, Dauphin; directors, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains; Mrs. McKerehar, Dauphin; John Seale, Dauphin; district director of provincial association, R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains; district director of U.F.W.M., Miss Jennie Strang, Dauphin.

Selkirk: President, L. P. Bancroft, Gunton; vice-president, F. O. Sargent, Petersfield; secretary, F. Harold Wieneke, Stony Mountain; directors,

John Mitchell, Stonewall; M. C. Campbell, Pigeon Bluff; G. O. Einarsson, Bifrost; Miss E. Fraser, Pigeon Bluff; G. Serkau, Eriksdale; district director of provincial association, W. H. French, Stony Mountain; district director of U.F.W.M., Mrs. E. J. Blow, R.R. 1, Winnipeg.

Swan River: President, Neil Wright,

Benito; vice-president, Mrs. C. H. Spicer, Minitonas; secretary, John Livesey, Swan River; directors, J. Fawcett; Geo. Dickerson, Kenville; J. A. Vopni, Harlington; district director of provincial association, R. W. Emmond, Benito; district director of U.F.W.M., Mrs. G. E. Curphy, Harlington.



Union Bank of Canada

Head Office: Winnipeg

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA

Union Bank of Canada in strongest position it has ever held

Fifty-sixth Statement to Nov. 30th, 1920, reveals very strong cash position built up during past year. Total Assets increased \$60,000,000 since 1916. Savings Deposits again show marked increase. Quick Assets to Liabilities increased from 47.23% to 54.35%. There are now 393 Branches and Agencies.

Extract, Annual Report, published
January 11, 1921.

*Complete
Banking
Service for
Grain Growers
and Merchants*

"Our loans to assist in the grain movement amount to approximately \$10,000,000 thus demonstrating that we are meeting all demands made upon us for this important business."

"Our policy of rendering the necessary assistance to farmers and ranchers for production purposes during the summer was, we believe, a wise one as it carried them over a very trying period and prevented undue hardships. We feel we pursued the right course though it taxed our resources at the time."

Union Bank of Canada

Head Office: Winnipeg

393 BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CANADA

United Farmers in Politics

FEDERAL

The supreme issue of the immediate future for the organized farmers is the coming federal election. The government of the day, a government with no mandate from the people, has declared its adherence to the policy of protection which a majority of farmers have come to regard as flagrantly inequitable, and associated with a host of evils, both economic and political.

It is up to the farmers to mobilize every last rural man and woman against the entrenched system of privilege. Splendid work was done last year in the special "drive." There must be no slackening this year. Our numbers must be maintained. Our people must be informed of the facts. Our organization in every constituency must be braced and strengthened and made absolutely ready for the test of a campaign and a polling day.

The question of principle is largely settled. The problem of organization is being solved. We are getting close up to the question of men. Who will be our standard bearers? Who will fight our battles in the next House of Commons?

The people must choose. But they must choose with full knowledge of the situation. The man to lead in any constituency must be first a man who is beyond question, sound in the faith. We can afford to take no chances on that. Second, he must be capable. Before him there is not only a campaign, but a stern period of service in a House where the trained champions of privilege have held sway for 40 years. To send down to Ottawa a man who will fail to "put up the goods" in parliament would be madness. It is our task of today to seek out men of a full man's stature, whose souls will not fail them in the hour of testing, and who will lead us to enduring victory.

PROVINCIAL

The 1921 convention decided unmistakably the question of direct participation in provincial politics. It is of first importance that every member of the association make himself familiar with the plans adopted in order that all action taken may be coherent, and unifying, and strengthening to the cause as a whole. It is an hour for getting away from prejudice and suspicion, and open-heartedly consulting together as to modes of procedure and principles of progress which will conserve the good of all. The outline adopted by the convention for the year's work is herewith presented in full:

"Resolved that, whereas, there is a widespread movement among our people in the direction of more effective representation in the legislature;

"And, whereas, the permanent success of any such movement is largely dependent upon agreement as to the principles supported and the objective held in view;

"And, whereas, in any democratic movement the governing principles should be the people's principles;

"Therefore this convention expresses its conviction that the circumstances demand that the United Farmers of Manitoba give definite and purposeful attention to public questions in the provincial sphere, and to the responsibilities which the future may call them to undertake;

The Preparatory Step

"And the convention affirms its unqualified endorsement of the preparatory action taken by the board in communicating with the locals throughout the province in regard to the formulation of principles relating to the various fields of legislation which come under the provincial control."

The People's Will

"Resolved that, with a view to giving full effect to the will of the people in this matter as early as is consistent with well-considered and judicious action, the convention recommends to all locals, and especially to officers, directors and leaders of thought in organization generally, further practical consideration of principles during the next two months, and the sending in to the Central Office from every local of its matured consideration by the end of March next."

Preparing a Platform

"Resolved that the convention directs its board during the month of April to take steps to procure from the material submitted, such a platform as they believe will best express the views of the organized farmers of the province, and submit it to the locals and district associations for their consideration and decision."

Consideration and Vote

"Resolved that every local be required to secure for its membership full opportunity to discuss and consider the draft platform, and that in each local on some day between November 1st and November 20th next, a meeting be called for the purpose of voting on it; that this vote be reported on a form specially provided and sent by registered mail to the Central Office, between November 20th and November 30th; that each district association at its annual convention be directed to similarly consider, vote and report upon the draft platform.

Final Draft and Submission to Convention

"And that the board, guided by the total vote, shall make a final draft of the platform to be submitted to next annual convention.

Emergency Provision

"It being expressly provided, however, that should a provincial election be announced during the year 1921, the board shall be required to formulate and issue forthwith in brief form the main principles upon which there is most general agreement, which shall form the temporary platform along the lines of which conventions called under U.F.M. auspices in the provincial constituencies may act—the

course as above outlined to continue to be followed in the meantime in order that the most mature judgment and the fullest agreement may be combined in the platform as finally adopted by the Annual Convention of 1922."

Political Organization

"Resolved that, whereas, in order to avoid irregularity and confusion in taking political action regularly established, and as far as possible uniform organization for the various constituencies is desirable;

"This convention enacts and establishes as constitutional in the organization of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the following principles:

"That in future development of provincial politics, regularly called conventions in the provincial constituencies be recognized as integral functions of the United Farmers' Movement.

"Such conventions shall be called through the district secretary on direction of the district board, or on requisition of 50 per cent. of the locals in any provincial constituency within the bounds of the district (or a majority of the locals of which lie within the bounds of the district).

"Such convention shall be called by written notices sent to local secretaries by registered mail at least two weeks in advance of the date set, and to be constituted of delegates duly elected at meetings of the locals on a basis of one delegate to every five members.

"Such convention shall be given full recognition, and shall be entitled to all the support and assistance which is ordinarily afforded by the U.F.M. provincial organization to the subordinate associations.

"Should such a convention choose a candidate for the legislature or provide for the holding of a convention at which a candidate may be chosen, such candidate shall be entitled to recognition as a regular U.F.M. candidate on his acceptance of a platform chosen by the United Farmers of Manitoba.

"The expenses of all provincial constituency organization shall be borne by the constituency itself, but in case of the initial convention the expense of a meeting-place may be provided by the district organization, to be later repaid when the constituency shall have provided itself with funds.

"Full autonomy shall be secured to local constituencies as to the form and conduct of their political organization, the general principle being observed that the constituency recognize itself as one of many working together towards common ends, and conform to the general ideals of political purity and adherence to principles which have characterized the movement.

"In order that full understanding and complete co-operation may be secured and maintained, each convention in provincial constituencies shall be reported by the secretary to the Central Office."

THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY

There is today a ready market for everything you can produce. Cultivate your land to the limit. Increase your production and your profits.

A portion of your profits deposited today in our Savings Department will have far greater purchasing power in the future.



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Operating Retail Lumber
Yards in Northern Manitoba

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Write us for our new Free Book of Plans

Sawmills:
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General Office:
WINNIPEG, MAN.

President's Address

Another year has rolled around and again we are met in annual convention, the first since we became known as the United Farmers of Manitoba. The numbers in attendance this morning indicate not only that there is no abatement in the interest that has centred in these conventions during the years that have gone by, but that with ever-increasing momentum the cause for which we stand is gathering way.

The year has been a notable one from the standpoint of our organization; notwithstanding the many criticisms that have reached the office to the effect that nothing has been done, it may be safely asserted that during no single year of our history has there been a more widely varied range in our activities looking to the material welfare of our members. This will be abundantly disclosed by the directors' report. With the single exception of the formation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, there has never been anything attempted that has in it greater possibilities of good for the Manitoba farmer than the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited, that has been organized with the approval and assistance of your board of directors. Should this new company realize all our hopes, and should the steps already taken to establish a wheat pool be crowned with success, then the year 1920 will be a memorable one, not only for Manitoba, but for farmers everywhere, as marking a new departure, at least, in a large measure, in putting our products on the markets of the world.

The reports submitted to you will also show that an immense amount of work has been done in the political field, work that has been most encouraging in its results, as showing that the principles of the New National Policy have been strongly endorsed by the people of our province, and giving us reason to believe that they are only awaiting the opportunity to declare at the polls that those principles must find expression upon the statute books.

It is encouraging also to know that in the wider field of the Dominion our organizations are making progress. The Canadian Council of Agriculture now has in its membership farmer organizations in six out of the nine provinces

of the Dominion, and we may confidently look forward to the time in the not distant future when from the Atlantic to the Pacific the provinces will be united in what must be one of the most beneficent powers in shaping the future course of Canadian affairs.

And as we look about us we cannot but be impressed with the thought that not only in Canadian affairs but in world affairs will we need in the immediate future as never before the co-operation and co-ordination of all the forces that make for righteousness and peace. It has become almost a platitude during these last six years, to speak of the present times as the most critical in the history of the world, yet may it not be truthfully said that the problems of today are infinitely more complex in the number and quality of the factors that enter into them than was the problem of defeating German militarism. Then at least we knew what we had to do. When a mad dog runs amuck, the only thing to do is to get out and destroy it. But our analogy will carry us no further. The disposition of the carcass of the mad dog were no fitting analogy for the vast and complex problems that confront us today. Legitimate aspirations and selfish ambitions, natural solicitude for protection against further assaults and an unworthy desire for revenge, would seem to be so hopelessly mingled in almost inextricable confusion as to offer a well-nigh insoluble problem.

Never did men approach a task carrying with them in greater degree the good wishes of the world for their success than did the plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference. May we not also allow that the leading spirits in that conference were sincere in their endeavors to bring peace to a stricken world. Yet so far the result is not peace. When we think of the almost continuous state of war in Europe since the signing of the armistice more than two years ago, of the tragedy of Ireland, of the failure up to the present to reach any agreement looking toward disarmament, of the moral collapse of a great nation like the United States refusing to accept its share of responsibility for disentangling the knotty problems entailed by the war, of the

wave of crime sweeping over the continent, we are compelled to confess that our hopes of a better world following the great war have not been realized.

But to turn to our own Canadian affairs, one does not need to be a prophet or the son of a prophet to see that we are facing a period of depression. It was inevitable that this should come. While the war was on, the artificial stimulus given to industry and the high prices for all kinds of produce prevented our feeling the economic pressure that rested so heavily upon European countries. We can never know from our own experience anything like the depth of suffering endured by those living in the areas ravaged by the war. But neither was it to be expected that we could escape altogether the consequences of the world's debauch. While a sound economic system would undoubtedly enable a nation to carry the burden entailed by war better than an unsound one, no system devised by man could possibly ward off all the consequences of five years devoted to destruction and the making of implements of destruction. I want to say that so that we shall not be charged, as we may very justly charge some of our opponents, with making a situation created by the war an excuse for advancing certain political propaganda.

In this connection I wish to refer to the question of exchange, one of the most vexing questions left to us by the war. A very common tendency today is to make the question entirely one of balance of trade, such factors in the problem as national indebtedness and inflated currency are conveniently forgotten, and we are invited to fix our attention only on the excess of imports over exports. Since the ratio of exports and imports to and from the United States is practically the same as before the war, it would be interesting to have the protectionists explain on the balance of trade theory alone why exchange was at par before the war and heavily against us now. It is also to be noted that in trying to base arguments upon the exchange situation they only refer to the United States where the rate is against us. Never in Great Britain and continental Europe, where rates are still more heavily in our favor. The protectionist in matters of trade would get us both going and coming. But this only by way of par-

enthesis. I was referring to the fact that we are faced with a period of industrial depression. The much vaunted system of protection that is supposed to provide everybody with a job, that secures good home markets for all the farmer can produce, is being put to a severe test and is likely to crack under the strain. But, someone will say, this is only the inevitable depression following the war. I have already admitted that depression was inevitable, but I want to urge further that the whole situation has been intensely aggravated by the unsound economic system that we have been pursuing for forty years. However, there is abundant evidence that the outbreak of war saw us face to face with a period of industrial depression that the war for a time postponed. No! There is one thing that protection does not do. It does not ensure permanent employment to the people who have been artificially encouraged to hibernate in great cities.

Probably the thing that most immediately concerns us is the tremendous decline in the prices of all farm produce. Some months ago The Grain Growers' Guide estimated that the loss sustained by farmers on account of falling prices was over \$300,000,000. If that estimate was correct then, it is vastly more now. Anyone who has attempted to market grain or livestock during the last few months is prepared to believe that the amount in the aggregate must be enormous. And we have no word yet of any Board of Commerce coming to our relief, as they proposed to do for the sugar refiners.

Some of the instances of falling prices would be ludicrous if they were not tragic. A recent number of the Market News reported a Chicago commission firm as advising their customers to feed their sheep to hogs as a more profitable way to dispose of them than trying to sell mutton on the Chicago market. I know, myself, a man taking the hide of a three-year-old heifer to the local butcher and getting in exchange three small finnan haddie, enough to make his family one meal. I thought when I sold a hide last summer and got less than the price of a pair of shoes that surely the limit was reached. A pair of good shoe laces is about all we can get for a hide now. And this decline in prices coincides

with the very considerable increase in freight rates that has been granted the railways by our benign government.

We are confronted by a serious situation. Many men on the land have assumed huge obligations, land has changed hands at prices that were warranted only in the assumption that the high prices for produce would continue. We can hardly be accused of being unduly pessimistic when we predict disaster for many and the whole scheme of soldier land settlement brought to naught unless relief shall come from some quarter. And where shall we look for relief?

There are still some who prate about the home market. I got into conversation with one of the leading business men of Winnipeg a short time ago. He assured me of the good will and the sympathy of the city people toward farmers. I returned the compliment and assured him that we had no antagonism toward the city. He then went on to urge that since credits in Europe were likely to be restricted, and the purchasing power curtailed, that we would do well to cultivate the home market. Just then we were interrupted and I was saved from committing a breach of the rules of polite society. Granted that the large city furnishes a good market for the gardener and the truck raiser and some minor lines of farm produce, what does the home market amount to in taking care of our two hundred million bushels of wheat, our hundreds of thousands of sheep and cattle and hogs and the great bulk of our dairy produce? We do not forget that the home market absorbs a large amount of our produce, but we are considering the question of prices, and it must not be forgotten that when there is a surplus for export, it is the export price that determines the price in the home market.

Neither can we hope to relieve the situation by any combination among ourselves to fix the prices of our products. If there are any here who entertain the idea that the proposed wheat pool has for its object the determination of the price at which we will sell our wheat, then you had better disabuse your minds of the idea at once. If Canada were the only country in the world with a surplus of wheat for export we might on occasion be able to demand our price. But only on occa-

sion, for, were we to fix the price too high, the result would be that some at least of the importing countries would increase their own production, and this increased production would be a factor in determining the price they would pay for our surplus. The problem is, however, immeasurably complicated by the fact that there are besides Canada many other countries producing wheat for export, and any attempt on our part to fix a price without reference to the exportable surplus in other countries would probably leave us with the wheat on our hands. A combination of wheat producers over the whole world with the object of fixing prices is merely a fantastic dream. We may not like the system whereby we are compelled to take what the other man offers and give what the other man asks, but we cannot completely escape from it.

We may urge it as a reason why artificial handicaps should not be imposed upon us, but the situation itself we must face. The law of supply and demand can only be temporarily abrogated. Ultimately it makes itself felt and adjustments are made in harmony with that law. Only under special circumstances and within a very limited range can it ever become possible for the farmer to demand his price with the assurance of getting it.

If, then, the development of the home market, as that term is generally used, to such a point that it will absorb the bulk of our produce is so far in the future that we may put it aside as a practical consideration, and if there is nothing to be hoped for in the way of price fixing combinations, in what direction shall we look for relief? First, let me say, by adopting a trade policy based on sound economic principles, a policy that will discard the fallacious principle that trade is necessarily war, and will recognize the sound one that trade is a matter of mutual advantage to both buyer and seller, a policy that will make it as easy as possible and not as difficult as possible for us to trade with other nations, a policy that recognizes that if we are going to sell our goods to other nations we must be willing to allow them to pay in goods.

Secondly, we must look for relief in reducing the cost of production and distribution of our goods. We sometimes say that the world has solved

the problem of cheap production but has not yet solved the problem of cheap distribution. It is only measurably true, so far as the farmer is concerned, that we have solved the problem of cheap production. When the farmer thinks of the large and expensive equipment that he has to buy and maintain in order to operate his farm efficiently, and of the fact that he and his wife and family have to work just as hard and just as long hours as farmers ever did, he does not feel altogether sure that the problem of cheap production is solved. Here again we are faced with the results of an unsound economic system that makes production costly by taxing the implements of production. This, then, is one of the demands that we make in our New National Policy, that since the interests of Canada would be best served by having the largest possible exportable surplus of farm products, agricultural implements should be placed on the free list.

When we come to deal with the machinery of distribution an interesting field opens out before us, and one that offers us many opportunities for reform.

The first question that confronts us is that of transportation. Only adequate transportation facilities can prevent the human race dying of starvation. The appalling famine in China is possible only because there is no inland transportation system. For, remember, that at the same time as millions are dying of starvation in China, Chinese wheat in large quantities has been shipped to Europe. Without railways and ships our grain would rot in the granary and our cattle die in the fields. I am not going to admit, however, the contention that is often made by certain interests that the railways were built absolutely and solely for the benefit of the western farmer. But that is a question of itself. There has almost invariably been a wrong attitude of mind on the part of governments toward railways. It has too often been forgotten that food and clothing is the one important material business of life. Instead of the railway business being considered as a means to an end and as properly subservient to the public welfare, it has been considered as an end in itself and the interests of the public have been

persistently sacrificed to the interests of the railways. "The History of Canadian Wealth" gives a startling picture of the financial methods employed in the construction and operation of Canadian railways. What we have a right to demand is a proper physical valuation of the roads and then a rate sufficient to pay a fair return on such valuation to take care of depreciation, to pay good wages to employees, yes, and even generous returns to the higher officials. As things are today our railway rates are supposed to take care of all the waste and extravagance and crooked finance that have been connected with the construction of our roads. Since the price we receive for our products is always the market price minus transportation and other charges, the matter of freight rates is one of vital interest.

There is another direction in which we may look for relief, and that is by eliminating the waste that is connected with our marketing methods. Whether grain exchange practices will stand investigation under the moral law I shall not discuss at present. We would, however, impeach the system as being a wasteful and extravagant one. Transactions in wheat on the grain exchange involve many, many times the amount of wheat that is actually handled. Every one of these transactions involves a commission; and an enormous clerical staff is kept constantly employed in business, much of which serves no economic purpose. All this expense is a charge against the wheat. We are told that such a system is necessary. Is it? We might perhaps have thought so at one time, but we have had some experiences of late years that lead us at least to doubt the necessity.

It wasn't necessary for handling the crop of 1917 and 1918. During these years we had a fixed price. It wasn't necessary for handling the crop of 1919. The Canada Wheat Board sold that crop for us. Now that we can look back over those three years, I am sure that the consensus of opinion is that they were the most satisfactory years we have ever had; and not merely from the standpoint of price but from the general satisfaction we felt in getting the best that conditions warranted. We will all agree that it was a great relief to be able to plan and carry on our

farm work without reference to rising and falling markets and to be saved from lying awake at night wondering when was the best time to sell. Now, the question naturally arises, "Can we secure a continuance of these conditions? And if so, is it desirable that they should be continued?"

We can at once discard the idea of a fixed price. The fixed price was necessary as a war-time expedient and was accepted as the only possible solution of a difficult problem. But as a permanent proposition it is out of the question. Any attempt to establish a permanent ratio of values between different commodities must end in failure. Neither could we be true to our principles and accept the protection that a guaranteed fixed price would afford us. And here let me say that it will always be a matter for pride and satisfaction that when two years we were faced, as every person believed, with an immediate decline in the price of wheat, we refused to ask the government to guarantee a price, rather than be untrue to our ideals.

Now, what about the Canada Wheat Board? We all agree now that the Wheat Board did its work well. But shall it be continued as a permanent institution? We must remember that it also was necessitated by certain abnormal conditions. These conditions lay in the fact that the ordinary purchasing agencies in the importing countries had ceased to function. Importation was all under centralized government control and it was considered that under such circumstances the selling could be best done by a government board. It was because these conditions continued to be approximately the same that the Council of Agriculture urged the continuance of the board for another year.

While we gladly admit the efficiency with which the board was operated during the time of its existence, there are, we believe, many reasons at least to doubt whether it would prove the final solution of the marketing problem. Possibly we may be compelled to go further in the direction of state socialism than we have contemplated up to the present. In this connection it is interesting to note that a recent editorial in the *Farmers' Sun* calls attention to the fact that the high-handed and autocratic attitude of the Canada

Cement Co., which has a monopoly of the cement business in Canada, may yet force the Ontario Government into establishing its own manufacturing plants. There is, however, in the minds of many a very distinct limit beyond which it is not wise to go in the direction of state control of industry and commerce. But there is no limit to what we may do for ourselves in the way of voluntary co-operation. To my mind one of the greatest benefits of the Wheat Board lies in the fact that it has shown us some of the possibilities and advantages of having our stuff put upon the market in a scientific, systematic way, under expert salesmanship. It has shown us that the highly expensive and extravagant machinery of the grain exchange is not necessary to the handling of our crops. It has shown us that great economies can be effected in methods of marketing, economies that must rebound to the benefit of the producer. The answer has come in the proposition for a wheat pool.

Now, since the wheat pool is to form a subject for discussion in itself at some time during the sessions of the convention, I shall not enter into any details, but content myself with a few general remarks.

We have been asking in what direction shall we look for relief from the burdens that rest so heavily upon agriculture in order that farm life be made more prosperous and more attractive. We ask the government to establish an international trade policy based on sound economic lines. That is the business of governments. We ask the government to remove the artificial handicaps of the tariff. The government placed them there and only the government can remove them. We ask the government for relief from a burdensome transportation system. We cannot relieve ourselves.

But shall we ask the government to do for us what we can do for ourselves? There is in this matter such a thing as working out our own salvation. When The Grain Growers Grain Company, now become that magnificent institution the United Grain Growers Limited, was formed, there was no thought of government assistance. There were in those days men of vision and faith, faith in the righteousness of the cause they espoused and in them-

selves as able to carry a big thing through to a successful conclusion. Are we worthy successors of the men of 15 years ago? Do we believe that everything possible has been accomplished or do we look forward to new fields of conquest? Have we sufficient faith in the great principle of co-operation to attempt its application on a large scale?

We must be under no illusions as to the magnitude of the undertaking. It is perhaps the biggest thing of the kind ever attempted by man. It will require the highest type of business capacity that our organization can furnish or procure. It will put to the test, as nothing else has ever done, our faith in ourselves and in each other. But if the proposition is economically sound and if it does no violence to any of the fundamental laws of justice and equity, if there is no encroachment upon the first rights of any other class of the community, then why be deterred by the difficulties involved? I confess that the proposition makes a strong appeal to me, believing as I do that there are greater possibilities of improving economic conditions on the farm through a larger measure of co-operation among ourselves than in any other direction.

Now it will be expected that I shall make some reference to the political situation in the provincial field. A year ago the convention decided that we would not, as a central association, enter into provincial politics. This decision was arrived at through the adoption of an almost if not perfectly unanimous vote, of a majority report of a special committee, which read as follows:

"Whereas, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has taken definite action to put into effect the great principles embodied in the Farmers' Platform by organizing to elect in every federal constituency a candidate pledged to support these principles;

"And whereas, we recognize that the great issues of the immediate future are of a federal nature;

"And whereas, we believe that our whole energies at this time must be concentrated in giving effect to these fundamental principles;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the question of taking provincial action be left entirely to the initiative of each local constituency.

"But further, that if the majority of constituencies in the province, after consulting the electors of their respective constituencies, declare in favor of taking concerted action at the next provincial election, the provincial executive be asked to call a convention of accredited delegates from the constituencies for the purpose of formulating a provincial platform."

By this resolution the provincial executive were asked to call a general convention for the adoption of a platform if a majority of the constituencies favored such action. While there was a good deal of discussion in the local constituencies upon the matter, not a single local constituency requested the executive to call the special convention, and, therefore, no action was taken.

Since that time a provincial election has been held and a number of constituencies have elected independents to the legislature. In the opinion of your board the time has come when the association might well consider formulating a provincial platform, embodying its views on matters of government and public policy within the province. In my opinion, however, such a platform should only be adopted after the most careful consideration, and after every local in the province and every member of each local has had the opportunity to express his wishes and opinion in the matter.

While your directors might well offer suggestions re the drafting of a platform, such a platform should be the crystalized opinion of our whole body after our locals have had full opportunity to discuss it. Your directors will offer a resolution approving the idea of creating a provincial platform and outlining the steps by which this can be arrived at in a democratic way.

Possibly there may be many here who have not previously attended any of our gatherings. We bid you a cordial welcome, and trust that yours may be the experience, as it has been the experience of many of us, that these conventions may be a great means of education and a great source of inspiration. We welcome you to our discussion and trust that you will bring to bear upon all our deliberations a measure of clear thinking and sound judgment that will ensure that the results of our deliberations will meet

the approval of clear thinking, right-minded men everywhere.

Major Newcomb, who presided at the Canadian Club luncheon given in honor of Premier Drury, spoke of the farmers' movement in these words: "A movement viewed with trepidation by not a few, with hope by many, and with interest by all." It is not surprising that a movement such as ours should occasion some uneasiness. We would expect, of course, that the beneficiaries of special privilege would be somewhat apprehensive when attacks are made on their strongholds. Neither is it to be wondered at that the governmental exponents of special privilege should also "view with alarm" and in their state of panic begin to shriek "Bolshevism," "Seditionist." But it is not unnatural that this movement should cause some disquietude in the minds of many men and women who can in no sense be considered as enjoying special privileges and who are as sincerely solicitous for the country's welfare as we claim to be ourselves, but who are entirely uninformed as to the ideals and purposes of our organization. It has been very gratifying to know that from the ranks of those who do not belong to the capitalistic class nor to the other extreme, however you like to designate it, but who belong simply to the great mass of the common, intelligent people of Canada, we are continuing to receive an increasing measure of support, and this just in proportion as we are becoming better understood. This goodwill we must retain. In still larger measure we must win the approval of men and women in other walks of life than our own, if the principles we advocate are to find expression on the statute books. To do this we must eschew all demagogue methods. These may gain us a temporary success, but there can be no ultimate good achieved by appeals to passions and prejudices. We must show that we, ourselves, are not dominated by any narrow class prejudices, that we are capable of getting the other man's point of view and of putting ourselves in the other fellow's place, that we can take a broad and statesmanlike view of public questions and that we can forget the small and petty things in the pursuit of the greater end.

Now, just a word in closing: It is frequently being pointed out that there

is throughout the whole community somewhat of a lapse in the moral fervor which characterized our people during the war. Perhaps this is only a natural reaction after the high tension under which we lived during those strenuous years, but it is these reactions against which we must be on our guard. There was, perhaps, none of the wartime literature that made a stronger appeal to men than the challenge of McCrae's "In Flanders Fields."

"Take up our quarrel with the foe!
To you, from failing hands, we throw
The torch. Be yours to lift it high!
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, tho' poppies blow
In Flanders fields."

The challenge was accepted by another poet, who wrote the words:

"Sleep peacefully, for all is well,
Your flaming torch aloft we bear,
With burning heart an oath we swear
To keep the faith, to fight it thru',
To crush the foes or sleep with you
In Flanders fields."

But there has been a growing feeling that all is not well, that we have been sinking back into selfishness and forgetfulness. This feeling has been expressed by another Canadian poet in "The Confession."

We thought to catch the torch ye threw
And to the charge ye left—be true;
But once the strife of arms was past,
Then high resolves were overcast
With selfish greed. The lust to gain
Has put to flight the sweet, sad pain
Of sacrifice. And in its train
Went noble deeds. Are ye aghast
In Flanders fields?

O speak again, ye Flanders host,
And tell us what ye loved the most;
And tell us why in epic day
Ye laid sweet, throbbing life away;
O, teach us what we ought to hate
With zeal, that never shall abate
Until we join you, where ye wait!
Ye see with clearer eyes today
In Flanders fields!

It were a tragedy indeed if, after having cast out the demon of German militarism, other devils should enter in and take possession of the house.

Let us as individuals and as an association be true to those ideals of sacrifice and service on which alone a united Canada can stand.

**"The Big Umbrella That Should Cover
Your Crop"**



When Clouds Begin to Gather in a Clear Sky

It is an Anxious Time for the Farmer

It often foreshadows a coming hail storm which brings destruction in its path, and in a few moments shatters the most sanguine expectations. The farmer finds his grain ruined, his labor and money lost, and his prospects blasted.

The prudent farmer provides against a contingency of this kind, covering any possible and too often probable loss, by insuring in his OWN COMPANY, THE MANITOBA FARMERS' MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE COMPANY, whose twenty-two years of faithful service has won the confidence and support of the Manitoba farmer.

In 1920 The Farmers' Mutual exceeded in Premiums any other individual Hail Insurance Company operating in Manitoba by \$80,100.00. We have assets of \$145,000.00 with \$90,900.00 in Victory Bonds deposited with the Provincial Treasurer for the protection of the Policy Holders.

Become a real Mutualist. Get in touch with our Local Agent in your locality or write direct to the Head Office for any information.

Let the Big Umbrella Protect You

The Manitoba Farmers' Mutual Hail Insurance Company

**302 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA**

Directors' Report

To the Delegates of the United Farmers of Manitoba, in convention assembled, at Brandon, January 12, 1921.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your directors, in presenting this, their 17th annual report, are gratified to report that the year just ending has been one of unprecedented prosperity and progress in all the various activities of our association. Not only does our membership show a very substantial increase and the number of new locals organized compare very favorably with that of any other year, but the interest generally has been well maintained and, indeed, intensified to a very marked degree. The Women's Section has also enjoyed a prosperous year and shows a large increase in membership and also in the new locals organized. Our association stands higher in the estimation of the farming community than ever before, and also in the minds of the public generally there is an increasing respect for and confidence in the farmers' movement. Our organization is being more generally looked upon and recognized as one of the most important bodies functioning in the public life of Manitoba, and one which will in the future play a part in the formulating of public policies. Our objective, aims and ideals are continually becoming broader and more comprehensive, and today we stand as never before for "equal rights" to the whole community.

In the early years of our organization, our time and thoughts were principally concerned in dealing with the grievances and disabilities in connection with the marketing and transportation of our produce, but now, while we do not neglect these things, we recognize our obligations in regard to developing a fully efficient citizenship on the part of our people, and much of the energy of our local associations is being directed toward educational development and efficiency in rural leadership.

Instructions given to your directors in the form of resolutions passed at the last convention have been carried out as far as possible. Your board of directors has held four meetings, and their executive has met eight times during the year to transact the business of

the association. At the first meeting of the full board, Peter Wright and R. J. Avison were elected to act with the officers as members of the executive. At this meeting also, as the president was not free to devote his whole time to the work of the association, it was decided that in addition to the present office staff, the vice-president be taken into the office and assume charge particularly of the work of organizing and promoting independent political action, as decided upon by the last convention. This arrangement continued in effect until the 1st of April, when Mr. McKenzie found it necessary to return to the farm, and Mr. C. H. Burnell took charge of this work.

Political Action

In pursuance of the instructions passed by the convention, your board re-appointed the following committee, under which the work of political organization would be conducted: E. E. Bayne, chairman; Peter Wright, C. H. Burnell, A. J. M. Poole, J. W. McQuay, Miss M. E. Finch, Mrs. J. S. Wood, R. F. Chapman, Miss McCallum, Mrs. Howell, W. R. Wood and D. G. McKenzie.

After full and careful consideration a plan of action was decided upon, which gave effect to the following results:

Total amounts raised in constituencies to December 31st:

Macdonald	\$7,198.95
Brandon	601.50
Selkirk	3,521.00
Marquette	8,476.00
Lisgar	5,642.75
Dauphin	6,634.10
Souris	9,053.50
Neepawa	5,740.50
Springfield	882.05
Provencher	3,158.50
Portage	3,782.90

The allocation of these amounts being as follows:

Political	\$26,113.95
Association	8,725.30
The Guide	11,423.50
District	2,148.25
Locals	6,214.75
Uncompleted reports	

After securing legal advice in regard

to Clause 10 of the "Franchise Act," action was taken which finally issued in the incorporation under "The Companies' Act" of the United Farmers of Manitoba Political Executive for the purposes and objects following, that is to say: "To collect, receive and disburse moneys for political purposes subject to the laws governing elections and franchises from time to time in force within the province."

Several of our district associations are also taking steps to secure incorporation of their district political committees. A full report dealing with political campaign and the work of this committee will be submitted for your approval at a later period in our progress.

Provincial Political Action

In view of the provincial political situation that has developed during the past year, and recognizing the important part that the organized farmers are called upon to take in the public life of the province, your board of directors, after very careful thought and discussion on the various phases of the situation, will submit for your consideration at this convention resolutions providing for the formulating of a provincial platform, and also for the purpose of creating the facilities necessary for nominating and electing U.F.M. candidates in a regular and constitutional way.

Milk Producers and Co-operative Dairy Association

From the beginning of the year the board worked in co-operation with the milk producers' organization, as provided for at the convention last January. At the meeting of the full board on July 16th, Mr. Tovell reviewed the activities of that body up to date, and outlined proposals for the formation of a co-operative dairy company, soliciting the further co-operation of the U.F.M. in the formation of that company. After a full discussion of the matter it was agreed that the president, Mr. Brown, W. R. Wood and Roderick McKenzie be a committee to act in conjunction with the provisional directors of the company. During the succeeding months this company was organized and incorporated as "The Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited." The company is truly co-operative and in every respect committed to the ideals of the

farmers' movement. It aims to handle the dairy products of Manitoba farms so as to secure genuinely co-operative marketing. This association will be well advised to encourage and promote the enterprise as a piece of well-principled and effective farmers' business. It may be expected that in the coming years the dairy company will take its place with the other strong business organizations built up by organized farmers.

Secretaries' Conference

After carefully considering the matter, your board again decided to hold a secretaries' conference in Winnipeg on June 10th and 11th. Those in attendance this year paid their own transportation and expenses. At this conference, attended by over 100 delegates, some very practical and helpful discussions took place on the work of our movement, and particularly on the duties and difficulties associated with the work of the local secretary. It is regrettable that only a small number of our local associations, scarcely one-third, were represented on this occasion. If this conference is going to be an annual event and justify the effort and expenditure involved, our local associations throughout the province must see to it that they are represented by their secretaries at coming conferences. We would urge upon the delegates present the necessity of directing the attention of their local officers to this important phase of our educational work.

Disposal of War Relief Fund

In pursuance of instructions passed at the last convention, the balance on hand of the War Relief Fund was used in giving assistance to two families of returned soldiers who were in very straitened circumstances and living in extreme want and need. Assistance was also given a returned soldier who was suffering from tubercular trouble. Careful investigation was made by a special committee as to the merits of each case, and the assistance was only given after the board was satisfied that these people were deserving of assistance from this fund.

Rest Tent at Brandon Fair

Arrangements were made for the representation of the Association at Brandon Fair. The tent was largely patronized and formed a basis for circu-

lation of U.F.M. literature, as well as a meeting place for members of the association. We feel that this feature of our work is becoming more and more important and can reasonably be expected to become a very useful agency in educational and propaganda activities.

U.F.M. Sunday

May 30th was selected as U.F.M. Sunday, and many of our rural ministers took this occasion to emphasize those principles upon which we must build if we are to attain to the highest ideals of our movement, but we feel the success of this feature in our movement is very largely dependent on the initiative and enterprise of our local associations, and will be helpful only in so far as each local association supports it.

Prohibition

Our movement ever since its inception has championed the cause of prohibition in this province and throughout the Dominion. It is a source of great gratification to your directors to be able, on this occasion, to refer to the victory so recently achieved by our temperance forces. It is our confident hope that, with the unmistakable expression of the people's will, the new Dominion legislation which is being brought into effect, together with the increased restrictions and safeguards provided by the amendments passed at last session of the legislature to the Manitoba Temperance Act, will give us more definite curtailment of the evils of liquor selling and liquor drinking than ever have been realized in the past. Throughout the campaign the whole weight and influence of our organization was directed toward the results that finally obtained. We would mention here the splendid work undertaken and accomplished by our provincial secretary, W. R. Wood, who, in addition to his regular duties, became vice-chairman of the provincial committee and labored unceasingly in the interests of the campaign. The large majority recorded in the rural centres throughout the province speak eloquently of the work accomplished and the part played by our association.

Provincial Savings Act

At the meeting of May 28th, the executive placed itself on record as cordially and strongly endorsing the principle

of the Provincial Savings Act, in which, as far as possible, use is made of local savings under proper safeguards for the needs of local agriculture, and further urged that our rural population be encouraged to make the fullest use of this system along with the Rural Credit and Farm Loans Act, in order that they they might be extended and rendered most widely useful.

Common Treasury

The question of financing the U.F.W.M. has been carefully reviewed, and after full discussion it was decided that there should be one common treasury between the United Farmers and the United Farm Women of Manitoba. The expenses of the Women's Section have been sent in, as all other expenses of the association are sent in, to the Central Office, and cheques issued in the ordinary way in settlement thereof. This has worked out most satisfactorily to all concerned, and we feel should be continued as a permanent policy.

Freight Rates

In the matter of protesting against the increased freight rates, the association has acted through the Canadian Council of Agriculture and in conjunction with the governments of the western provinces. The views of our people have been constantly and strongly pressed upon the government. At a meeting of your executive, held on October 22nd, the following resolution was passed and wired to Premier Meighen and members of the Railway Commission:

"The executive of the U.F.M., having considered the present situation with regard to the transportation rates, and especially in view of the fact that the government has directed reconsideration of the present decision of the Railway Commission re passenger and freight rates, place itself on record as urging that the increase of rates shall be suspended until such reconsideration can be secured."

In spite of all the pressure that could be brought to bear the oppressive rates have been retained, and fresh evidence afforded that still more strongly concentrated effort will be necessary if we are to dislodge the influence of entrenched corporations with the government of the nation.

The Seed Grain Rate

The special seed grain freight rate was in operation during the earlier half of the year as for several years past, but a very definite effort was made to have the special rate discontinued on the plea that it was no longer necessary. And a further suggestion was made that only specially certified seed be handled on the special rate. The executive, acting in conjunction with the Canadian Council of Agriculture, were successful in ultimately securing the re-establishment of the special rate, to come into effect on December 4th, last.

The Legal Department

The legal department has continued to function during the year and has been instrumental in issuing advice to individuals and in connection with a larger number of cases than in any preceding year. In every case the aim is to secure an equitable settlement with the least cost, and, if possible, without recourse to a suit. In some cases farmers have been advised that their claims as presented were not legally valid. In others where they were found to be valid, satisfactory results were obtained. In one case of a cow killed by a railway train the owner, a Ruthenian farmer, was paid damages of \$100. In a case of a city company refusing or delaying payment of \$24 to a farmer, payment was secured. In an involved case of a tractor sale, in which a company claimed \$1,150 in payment of an implement which had never given satisfaction, an adjustment was secured which meant a saving to the farmer of over \$400. The work of this department is being done at a minimum of cost both to the farmers and to the association.

Marketing of Wheat

Probably no question is of more vital importance to the farmers of Western Canada at this time than that of marketing their wheat crop. Your board has given careful thought and study to all phases of this question, and has largely given expression to its findings through the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Early in the year the Council by resolution asked for the re-appointment of the Wheat Board to handle the 1920 crop. At a meeting of your full board on July 16th, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, it is announced that the Dominion government contemplates the discontinuance of the present method of wheat marketing;

"And, whereas, world conditions are still generally the same as made necessary government marketing of our 1919 wheat crop;

"And, whereas, legislation has been recently enacted which provides that, should the market be again closed the producers will have to make good losses sustained through dealing in futures;

"Therefore be it resolved that this board emphatically protests against this provision of the aforesaid legislation, and again declares in favor of the continuance of the present Wheat Board for the handling of the 1920 crop."

Then, again, your representatives on the Canadian Council of Agriculture supported the following finding in regard to this matter, passed at a meeting of the Council on October 22nd:

"Whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in January last, made urgent appeal to the Dominion government to continue the Wheat Board as long as the principal countries importing Canadian wheat retain government control of imports; and, whereas, in June last, the Council made representations that resulted in parliament passing a bill enabling the government to continue the Wheat Board; and, whereas, at its next meeting the Council requested the government immediately to re-appoint the then existing Wheat Board for 1920, stating clearly the extraordinary world conditions then obtaining made such action imperative; and, whereas, the Council made this request believing that if the Wheat Board were discontinued by the government undue depression of prices would result, a condition which now exists; therefore, be it resolved that the Council urgently request the government immediately to re-appoint the Canadian Wheat Board under the same chairman and vice-chairman as last year for the marketing of the balance of the 1920 wheat crop."

Another, and possibly more important, resolution was adopted in regard to wheat handling at this meeting, a resolution which embodies a distinct advance on any position taken earlier, and one which should be under careful consideration in the mind of every

farmer in Western Canada. It is as follows:

"Whereas, it is fully apparent that the agricultural producers of Canada are not securing full value for their products by marketing them largely through channels and by facilities over which they have no control; therefore, be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture make exhaustive enquiry into the feasibility of further development of co-operative marketing of all lines of Canadian farm produce with a view to working out plans for handling these products between the farmer and the ultimate consumer as far as possible by facilities under their own control."

In the discussion of this question a definite plan for the formation of a co-operative grain marketing pool was outlined, and a special committee appointed to investigate the possibilities of organizing such a pool. This committee reported to a full meeting of the council on December 6 and 7, and it was decided that it was practicable to form and operate a co-operative wheat pool if certain conditions were complied with. These conditions and the general plan of organization have been fairly generally presented to the public through *The Guide*, and will be dealt with very fully by Mr. J. R. Murray at a later session of this convention. Your board gives its whole-hearted support to the principle of co-operative marketing of wheat and all farm produce, and we would urge that all the delegates present give this question full and dispassionate consideration in order that definite action may be taken to ensure the best possible method of marketing our wheat crop.

Organization

Early in the year it was found necessary, in order to keep up with the demand for field workers, to permanently engage someone to do this work. A joint arrangement was entered into with the United Grain Growers Ltd., whereby Mr. R. A. Hoey was jointly engaged to do field work, involving continuous service in the organization of new locals, the visitation of locals already established, the stimulation of district officials to take up what field work they can within their districts, and the promotion of the interests of our movement generally throughout the

province. Your board feel that this report would not be complete if we did not record our appreciation of the effective service rendered by Mr. Hoey in this regard, and we feel that much of the success attending our efforts to encourage organization is due to his initiative and untiring zeal.

The whole question of payment for work done in the country for our association was fully discussed at the first board meeting of the year, and the following finding arrived at:

1. Anyone who is appointed by the Central Office to do work for the organization in addressing meetings, organizing meetings, or general propaganda shall be paid at the rate of \$5.00 per day and expenses.

2. The district association shall be responsible for the payment of work arranged by itself within its own territory and handled by local workers.

3. Such work as casual attendance at ordinary meetings or merely fraternal visitation of a local within reasonable easy reach shall not be a charge upon either district or provincial funds, but should, if any expenses are incurred, be handled locally.

Education and Rural Leadership

The necessity of a strong organization, built up and maintained for defense and legitimate aggression, is now generally recognized, but as we make progress through organization toward social and political emancipation, our outlook widens and our responsibility increases. In the final analysis the ultimate emancipation of our people will depend largely, if not wholly, upon the degree to which we are successful in educating them in the principles of democratic citizenship and in the developing of wise, efficient, leadership. Your provincial board has been conscious of their responsibility in this regard, and have evolved during the year the most comprehensive educational program ever undertaken by our organization. The officers of the local associations have been constantly urged to promote these lines of effort, and have been advised as to details for provincial debating contests, district elocution and oratory contests, and a short course under the joint auspices of the Agricultural College, the Manitoba University, and the United Farmers of

Manitoba. This latter is a course of practical study with a view to developing personal equipment for the responsibilities which are increasingly being placed upon our rural workers. It is the hope of your directors that the opportunity afforded by the course for self-improvement will be taken advantage of by every man and woman who hopes to render service to the community.

A very carefully-planned educational campaign has just been completed amongst the French-speaking citizens of the province. Mr. J. A. Caron, of Ontario, at the request of the executive, conducted quite a large series of meetings among these people, presenting to them in their own language the aims and ideals of our movement, and the need of a thoroughly enlightened citizenship. We confidently expect good results from these meetings.

Your directors feel that there could be nothing more inimical to the future usefulness of our movement than the growing tendency on the part of many people to look upon the association in these later days as a mere political machine destined to convey us to parliament and power. We feel that such power if obtained would be merely temporary and transitory, if not preceded by a sound educational preparation. We must, therefore, steadfastly, without any diversion, strive to give effect to the basic program for which our organization was constituted.

The Future

The prospects for the future of our movement were never brighter than the present. We have succeeded in building up not a large, but continually-growing membership, actively striving toward the fulfilment of those purposes for which our movement stands. The opportunities for service and development are continually broadening and extending, but with that greater field of opportunity goes greater responsibility and greater need of intelligent thought and action. Our efforts in the past have been largely concerned with the betterment of rural conditions, but the events of the last two years point unmistakably toward a call coming to

the organized farmers to shoulder in some degree, at least, the responsibility of governing the country.

It is one thing to fight for economic freedom and fiscal justice; it is another thing to administer the government of a great nation facing for the first time the responsibilities of world neighborhood, and with a population divided racially, religiously, and economically into groups that have not yet been able to acquaint themselves with each other. The possibility of being called to face such a task ought to have a sobering and stimulating effect upon every member of the movement. It is no time for empty boasting or vain dreams of power. It is a time for serious facing of conditions and studying of issues and earnest consultation as to wisest measures that may be adopted for the future well-being of the people. It is a time for encouraging afresh the rank and file of our people to purposeful study of principles in order that an intelligent electorate may be prepared for the time when votes shall be cast. It is time for confirming the moral purpose of our people in order that they may be prepared for the day when they will have to face the subtle temptations that never fail to accompany popular enthusiasm. Nothing less than the redoubling of our efforts at unifying and educating and moralizing the citizenship of our people will suffice for the hour in which we live. If the future of Canada and its influence upon world life is not to be endangered, every citizen from this day forward must set himself to live for a citizenship of intelligent and conscientious participation in public life, and every group must devote itself to co-operative and sympathetic investigation of conditions and discussion of principles and the methods by which evils may be averted and the people's true well-being promoted.

This calls for the united effort of us all. Sincerity of purpose, loyalty to the organization, and an unwavering belief in the righteousness of our cause is all necessary if we are to attain to complete usefulness and fulfilment of purpose.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GOOD TEETH A NECESSITY

Good health and good teeth are yoked up together. The one is dependent on the other. The process of digestion begins in the mouth—not in the stomach.

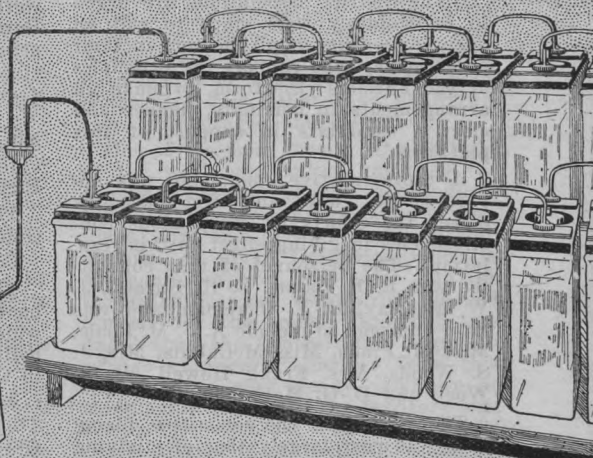
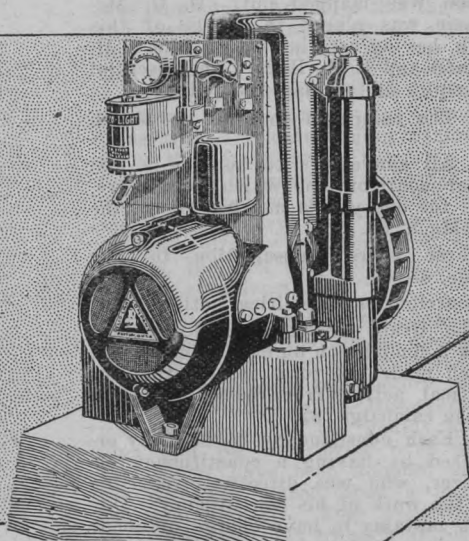
The food must be ground into bits by the teeth and acted upon by the saliva before it is ready to pass into the stomach to make blood, bone and sinew. If you haven't the teeth with which to perform this preliminary act, then the stomach has to do it all, which soon impairs the health, and unless rectified, shortens a person's life by many years.

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Political Committee Report

To the delegates of the United Farmers of Manitoba, in convention assembled at Brandon, January 12, 1921.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In presenting a report of the work undertaken by the political committee, it is well that in order to arrive at a better understanding of the position occupied by your committee and the work they were called upon to accomplish, to review briefly the way in which this committee was first appointed, and the work undertaken during 1919, and up to the inauguration of the campaign last spring. It is not necessary in this report to reiterate the conditions that induced the agricultural people of Western Canada to take definite steps toward electing their own representatives to the federal parliament, standing in support of the New National Policy.

The first move in this direction was given expression to in the following part of a resolution passed at the annual convention on January 8, 1919:

"The district associations are urged to immediately take steps to call an open convention of all electors in their constituency who support the principles of the Farmers' Platform, to make all arrangements to nominate, finance and elect a candidate in support of this platform."

A representative committee was appointed to guide and systematically direct the efforts of the various constituencies in giving effect to this resolution. The personnel of that committee was E. E. Bayne, C. H. Burnell, J. W. McQuay, R. F. Chapman, and was later enlarged to include A. J. M. Poole, Miss M. Finch, Miss McCallum, Mrs. J. S. Woods, Mrs. Frank Howell, W. R. Wood and D. G. McKenzie.

The activity of the committee during 1919 was very largely that of studying and investigating the whole situation, in order to arrive at the best possible method of organizing our people for political action. Mr. Burnell was sent to the Alberta and Saskatchewan conventions in order to consult with their officials in regard to these matters, and ascertain their proposed methods of organization. During the summer months the various rural constituency

organizations expressed their intention of placing their own candidates in the field in the next election. At the last annual convention held on January 7, 1920, the committee submitted certain proposals for approval, and the convention reaffirmed its decision of the previous year in the following resolution: "Resolved, that for the prosecution of political action, the Board of Directors of the United Farmers of Manitoba, constitute itself the motive power and organizing machinery through which the voting strength of Manitoba must be mobilized behind the principles as enunciated in the Farmers' Platform, and since immediate action is imperative the board of directors continue under their supervision the special committee for the effective prosecution of this work."

On January 14th, a joint meeting of the board of the U.F.M. and political committee was held, and after thorough and full discussion a definite plan of action was mapped out. D. G. McKenzie was placed in charge of this work, having associated with him C. H. Burnell and R. A. Hoey. The essential principles of the plan adopted were:

1. The campaign to open on March 1st.
2. All canvassers to hold to a six-dollar contribution, which would provide for one year's membership in the U.F.M., \$2.00.

Three years' subscription to The Guide, \$3.00.

Contribution to political action, \$1.00.

The Grain Growers' Guide to pay back a commission on each subscription, which made the total contribution for political action from each subscriber to the campaign, \$2.50.

3. Each constituency to be fully organized by having a constituency organizer, who was directly responsible for the work of his constituency. District captains to have charge of about nine townships, and canvasser for each half-township in the constituency.

4. All moneys collected to be sent in to the Central office for accounting, and to be held in trust subject to instruction from each constituency.

5. Each constituency to allocate 20 per cent. of its contributions for poli-

tical action to the Central committee to finance the work of that committee.

While the campaign was intended to start on March 1st, health and weather conditions made it impossible to accomplish much till the latter end of March, and as Mr. McKenzie found it necessary to return to his farm at this time, Mr. Burnell was appointed to direct and supervise the campaign. A thoroughly competent accountant was also engaged at this time to do the accounting necessary, and has been engaged permanently since on the work.

While some criticism may naturally arise concerning the inopportune time the actual canvass for campaign funds took place, the brief time allowed our organizers, captains and canvassers to become really acquainted with the methods of procedure to be followed, and the general tendency to unduly speed up the machinery of organization; it was impossible for the members of your committee to determine when a federal election would actually take place. The general feeling prevailing a year ago was that such an election was imminent. Added to this there was the certainty of a provincial election, and its tendency to engage the attention of the electors of this province for a considerable period of time during the summer. These and other considerations were the determining factors in fixing the actual date of the drive. We feel it will be generally conceded that the date decided upon, while in no sense satisfactory from the viewpoint of those directly engaged, was, nevertheless, the best time possible in view of such considerations.

The plan of procedure followed by your committee was almost similar to the plan followed in Saskatchewan and Alberta, with such satisfactory results during the past year. However, this may be said, that the genius of the plan and its superiority over others that might have been adopted lay in the emphasis placed upon a uniform subscription basis. Your committee is convinced that only by such uniformity can equitable representation at the nominating convention be secured. The chief weakness of an open campaign fund lies in its tendency to large subscriptions on the one hand and small ones on the other. This inevitably leads to dissatisfaction with regard to

representation at the convention called for the selection of the candidate.

Again, it will be readily conceded that the U.F.M. and our official organ, *The Guide*, are largely, if not wholly responsible for the present political awakening, and the present alert and independent attitude of the people. Both have been engaged in an educational campaign covering a period of years. In view of this fact it would be nothing short of disaster, if this interest and awakened sympathy were not directed to the work already accomplished by these agencies and to the absolute necessity of still further strengthening both for the still greater tasks that are yet to be undertaken, and we trust successfully accomplished.

The results already achieved, the actual cash collected, the number of new locals established, and the large number of requests for information regarding the general principles of the movement more than justify the claim that the plan adopted was the best that could possibly have been decided upon. We are convinced that the results achieved will be of permanent value, and will of themselves form a basis for future development and the future progress of the movement. It is significant that where failures have been reported these have, without exception, been men who departed from the plan, collected a few dollars and finally retired, discouraged and disgusted.

One of the most encouraging features of the work undertaken has been the splendid response of the non-English-speaking electors throughout the province. In one district there is subdivision of eight townships under a Mennonite captain, who came into the Central office and voluntarily pledged himself for the work. In about two days' time the Central staff began to receive canvassers' pledges from this captain at a very steady rate, two or three every day, until the territory was completely covered. And then the chart in the office revealed these interesting facts. He had enlisted five of British origin, two French, two Polish, one Swiss, one Mennonite, one German and one Swede. From ten of these men returns were received, while one was successful in establishing two new local associations. But what about money? Are our New Canadian people backing this movement with their

money? That is the real test you say. We would answer that if we are to judge from the returns reported, and the actual work accomplished, that they have put to shame some of our most prosperous English-speaking farmers. One canvasser from east of Lake Dauphin—a pioneer district—sent in over 50 contributions of six dollars from every Ruthenian in his territory. Compare this with the experience of a canvasser laboring in one of our most prosperous English-speaking districts who wrote: "Every farmer in this locality will support an independent candidate, but all the money I could collect in my half-township was \$12."

These are but a few instances of dozens of cases which go to show that our non-English-speaking neighbors are ready and anxious to take their full share of the burdens and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship, and as a further evidence of this we might cite the experience of Mr. Caron, of Ontario, who conducted, under our direction, a series of about 18 meetings at French centres, and discussed with people in their own language the Farmers' Platform and our methods of organizing for political action. Mr. Caron, after a month's study and personal contact with our French people, makes this statement: "I have not only made public meetings as indicated, but managed to meet as many as possible of the leading men of French language in Manitoba. I can assure you they are entirely disgusted with old party politics. Good many of them, and not the least influential, have great hope in the United Farmers' Movement."

At a meeting of political committee, held on September 24th, Mr. Burnell, owing to pressure of work on his farm, found it necessary to give up his work as chief organizer. His resignation was very regretfully accepted as it was felt that Mr. Burnell had rendered very efficient service in this respect. D. G. McKenzie and R. A. Hoey were instructed to carry on this work, and plans were completed to continue the campaign as vigorously as possible. As Saskatchewan and Alberta had completed plans for a clean-up campaign to commence the first week of November, we entered jointly into the scheme, and started our fall campaign at that time. While our efforts in this respect have not attained to the results we had

hoped for, yet quite a considerable clean-up work was done, and will be continued throughout the winter. Our efforts at this time are largely directed toward educational and propaganda work, and we are doing all we can, both by public meetings and use of the press and also by circular letters and pamphlets to educate our English and non-English-speaking people as to our Farmers' Platform, and the responsibilities of democratic citizenship, to stimulating and maintaining interest in our movement and to a fuller knowledge of the need of complete efficient organization.

In surveying the conditions affecting the work done in the last two months, and also the work that must yet be undertaken, it should be recognized that much of the work to be done was in unorganized districts, populated by people who have remained up to the present, outside the influence of our movement. The problem also was that of creating and mobilizing as far as possible, sentiment and support in the urban centres. In this respect it may be noted that although in only a very few towns of any considerable size were others than farmers canvassed, results were obtained which would seem to indicate that the financial and moral backing of our urban electorate might be secured for our policy if proper methods are adopted.

This work has been done by a field force of approximately 900 workers, covering in a more or less complete degree from 60 to 65 per cent. of the inhabited rural portion of ten constituencies. While this in a measure is satisfactory, yet it indicates that we have yet a great deal of work to do in order to line up a wholly united electorate. A glance at the figures already submitted indicates that we also succeeded in materially strengthening our organization by increasing the membership and establishing new locals, and by getting a greater proportion of our people reading our own official organ. The value of the machine we have thus created, and the fact that we have now a staff of several hundred men and women throughout this province actively engaged in carrying on this work, means much to the future of our movement. We feel that it is only right at this time to direct attention to the business-like way in which the majority of the

canvassers have made out their reports and sent in returns, and tribute should also be paid to the captains and organizers, the majority of whom are continually keeping in touch with their canvassers by mail or personal contact. Several of these captains have refrained from putting in expense bills, and our workers generally seem anxious to keep all expenses down to a minimum, thus indicating the new spirit that is actuating politics in Manitoba.

Early in the summer your committee, after taking legal advice in regard to Clause 10 of the Franchise Act, secured incorporation under The Companies Act, of the United Farmers of Manitoba Political Executive, for the purposes and objects following, that is to say: "To collect, receive and disburse moneys for political purposes subject to the laws governing elections and franchises from time to time in force within the province."

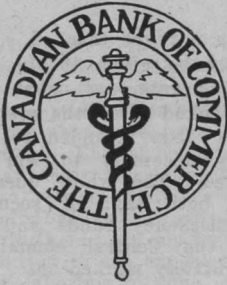
The Canadian Council of Agriculture having decided to organize a federal committee to co-ordinate the activities of the different provincial political organizations, asked your committee to appoint two representatives to act on that body. We have named C. H. Burnell and D. G. McKenzie as our representatives on that co-ordinating agency.

In concluding this report your committee would like to direct attention to the work lying immediately ahead. The task is a big one but gives every promise of happy fulfillment. It will not be complete, however, until our voting strength is fully organized. Steps must be taken to organize that portion of

our rural vote not yet reached. Consideration must be given to the non-English-speaking vote, our urban centres must be looked after, the preparation of voters' lists attended to, and the machinery necessary to win the election created. The whole question of financing, both that of securing sufficient constituency funds and the financing of the Central committee, must be thoughtfully worked out. This suggests to us in some measure, at least, the obligations facing us in the immediate future, the fulfillment of which may perhaps mean more to us than anything undertaken heretofore. We cannot over emphasize the tremendous preparation which is being made by those opposed to us for the contest which they recognize to be imminent. Special privilege is taking the field to-day, desperate, armed to the teeth, and organized with complete thoroughness for a contest to death against the men and women who back the ideals for which our movement stands. This makes imperative the completing of our organization and the mobilizing of all our strength. Our objective must be the election from every federal seat in Manitoba of a strong man who personally believes in the principles of the New National Policy, and who will maintain them with all his strength on the floor of the House. To do this means the organization of every township in the province, and should enlist the personal and financial help of every farm man and woman.

All of which is respectfully submitted.





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- - -

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The Secretary's Report

In the Office

The year 1920 was by very much the busiest the Central office has seen. With the widening of the activities of the association, the range of office work, and the volume of correspondence necessary to keep it running smoothly has very much increased. If here and there there has been undue delay and some people have felt impatient, the only answer that can be made is that even with the most earnest willingness to serve, the staff has always been conscious that they were not fully overtaking the work.

This suggests as the one primary essential for the year 1921 a complete organization and arrangement of the office work with a view to greater efficiency. The various departments, organization, correspondence, supplies, literature, education, publicity, etc., must be carefully defined, and each placed under charge of someone who will be held primarily responsible for its management and success. It may be hoped that this will be effected as early as possible after the convention that the improvement in service may come at the earliest possible moment.

Number of Members

The association has increased very considerably in numerical strength. At last convention the membership, as nearly as could be ascertained, stood at 9,654. At the close of 1920 the reports from all sources indicated a membership of 15,825, an increase of 6,171 in the year.

Several important considerations, however, should be noted, which may ultimately modify considerably this result. First—In the reports which came in through the drive there may be many cases where the \$2.00 contributed represents the 1921 membership of someone who had previously paid his membership for 1920. It would not be at all surprising if when all the facts are known this incidental may reduce the 1920 membership by several hundreds. Second—In spite of all efforts to follow up the work of the drive, there are still a number of more or less out-of-the-way places where members were enrolled in the drive, but

have not yet been actually affiliated with any local association.

If there is one thing more than another that needs to be said about the membership, it is that the keeping of the 1921 membership absolutely up to the level of 1920 is the primary duty of the local boards. Where they undertake that duty unitedly and with purpose it will be done. They have no right to leave it to the local secretary or the president or to luck. Constitutionally they are expected to go after that membership and get it.

Number of Locals

Last year we listed 292 locals. During the year organization or reorganization has been effected at 99 points, bringing our present total up to 391. But that implies the assumption that there have been no lapses, which is much too optimistic. Other figures are, perhaps, a better indication of our actual standing. Dues from 339 locals have been forwarded to the Central office for 1920 membership; 147 locals filled out and forwarded the semi-annual report, and 151 locals have, up to date, sent in their annual report for the year, which closed with last November. These facts again emphasize the conclusion which I tried to impress last year, that there is urgent need of recognizing that in too large a proportion of our locals, local efficiency is much below par, and that if our movement is in any true sense to move, there must be more time and attention given to making the local a real power, and there must be a definite and whole-hearted weeding out of the officials who will not work in order to elect local boards and local secretaries who will recognize and accept their responsibility. Of course that will mean that some people will take offence, but the honor and the effectiveness of our association is at stake, and it were better that a hundred men should be offended than that a hundred locals should be "kept dead" because they hold office and do no work.

The new or reorganized locals for 1920 are as follows:

In Selkirk—Arborg, Ashern, Clendoye, Dneister, Grosse Isle, Hecla, Hnausa, Hodgson, Inwood, Komarno,

Lake Shore, Lily Bay, Lundar, Mapleton, Moosehorn, New Life, Norris Lake, Oak Hammock, Park View, Petersfield, Plumridge, Riverton, Rosedale, St. Andrews, Steep Rock, Sylvan, Willow Creek, Rosenburg, Meadowdale, and McFarlane-Carlsborg.

In Provencher—Aubigny, Dominion City, Dufrost, Gardenton, Kinlo, La Rochelle, La Salle, Oak Bluff, Rosa Sarto, St. Adolphe, St. Agathe, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Elizabeth, St. Pierre, Woodridge, East Emerson.

In Dauphin—Elkdale, Lemberg, Lonely Lake, Melton, Moose Bay, Oak Brae, Sifton, Trembowla, Valpoy, Turtle River, Shergrove, Meadowland, Wieden.

In Neepawa—Bellhampton, Carberry, Eden, Elk Ranch, Glencairn, Gregg, Harte, Ingelow, Kinostota, Laurier, Polonia, Pleasant Point.

In Souris—Buttrum, Flossie Bay, Glenora, Hiawatha, Langvale, Napinka, Neelin, Ninette.

In Marquette—Cameron, Crocus Hill, Kelloe, McConnell, Moore Park, Oak River, Shellmouth.

In Lisgar—Mountain City, One-Six, Purves, Snowflake.

In Brandon—Brandon, Deleau, and Springvale.

In Portage la Prairie—Lavenham, St. Francis Xavier.

In Springfield—Gonor.

In Swan River—Thunder Hill.

A local was also reorganized in the city of Winnipeg, and is making a good start.

Literature

The quantity and variety of literature sent out during 1920 has been greater than in any former year. There has been more continuous effort to keep in touch with locals by letter as well as a larger volume of printed matter.

The hand-book issued early in the year and sold at ten cents per copy, or \$1.00 per dozen, was much less widely circulated than had been anticipated. Comparatively few locals seem to have

recognized that it was designed as a practical help in their work. A large part of the edition remains on hand, and is still available for any who may be able to profit by its suggestions.

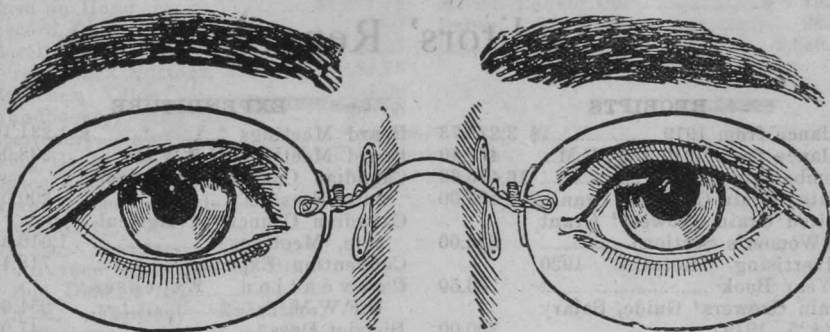
The organization folder, first issued in 1919, was brought up-to-date during the year, and issued in English, French, and Ruthenian. There is continued request for the issue of something of this kind in other languages also, and this will be under consideration during the year. The printing of further occasional pamphlet literature in the language of our non-English-speaking citizens will be a necessity if we are to continue to keep them in touch with our principles and the progress of our movement.

The Women in the Association

The practical strength both for social service, for intellectual stimulus, and for general propaganda, which the United Farm Women have added to the association, is probably not as widely realized as it should be. Their office has been a hive of varied and effective work, which has had its effects not only in the Women's Section, but in many locals where its influence has come. Several of their directors have manifested a practical devotion to their work, which has been an inspiration to all who have known of it. In particular the development of the junior movement is to be credited almost wholly to the work done by the women. The local that has not yet enrolled women in its membership is missing much that it might realize and attain.

In order that we may conserve the gains of the past, we need for 1921 on the part of every leader, of every member, goodwill toward the community and the race, good heart as we face the problems and obstacles before us, good faith in regard to our obligations and mutual relationships, good sense in the practical efforts we make as individuals, and good hope, an unshaken assurance that in spite of all misgivings and delays the Kingdom will indeed come.

Your Eyes



YOUR EYES are the most valuable asset you possess.

Take care of them—Watch for the following troubles:

Do your eyes tire when reading or sewing?

Does strong light hurt your eyes?

Do you have headaches?

Do your eyes run water?

IF SO, YOU SHOULD HAVE THEM EXAMINED



**We
Examine Eyes Scientifically**

No matter where you got your glasses, if you break them send them to us for quick, accurate repairs. We grind our own lenses.

Robertson's Drug and Optical Store

The Finest Drug Store in the West

LONG DISTANCE PHONE 3021

BRANDON, MANITOBA

Auditors' Report

RECEIPTS

Balance from 1919	\$ 3,273.73
Balance from 1919 U.F.W.M.	477.40
Membership Dues	16,476.60
United Grain Growers' Grant	2,135.00
United Grain Growers' Grant (Women's Section)	500.00
Advertising Returns 1920	
Year Book	706.50
Grain Growers' Guide, Salary (\$25, 1919)	300.00
Canadian Council of Agri- culture, Refund Expenses	541.05
Supplies Sold to Locals	1,160.46
Pooling Railway Fares (Con- vention)	75.69
Refund from Political Execu- tive for Office Supplies	510.32
Miscellaneous Receipts	264.55
Miscellaneous Receipts U.F.W.M.	17.25

EXPENDITURE

Board Meetings	\$ 1,231.10
Board Meetings U.F.W.M.	238.08
Canadian Council of Agricul- ture, Fees	200.00
Canadian Council of Agricul- ture, Meetings	1,010.38
Convention Expenses	718.16
Convention Expenses U.F.W.M.	251.60
District Dues	47.00
Executive Meetings and Tariff Commission	541.16
Office Supplies	1,129.23
Organization Expenses	1,772.63
Postage	690.00
Postage U.F.W.M.	4.97
Printing and Stationery	3,690.98
Office Rent	1,584.00
Salaries	9,224.03
Erickson Political Campaign	50.00
Commission on Year Book Ad- vertising	58.20
Renewal of Bond	5.00
Legal Department	89.20
Rent Lecture Hall, Board of Trade	10.00
Calgary Convention Expenses	58.50
Subscriptions	42.90
Expenses of Political Com- mittee, 1919	140.00
Brandon Rest Tent	44.00
Secretaries' Conference	69.15
U.G.G. Ltd., Mimeographing, Light, Phone, etc.	626.14
U.F.M. Political Executive	1,000.00
U.F.M. Political Executive, Advance on behalf of Bran- don District	200.00
U.F.M. Political Executive, Advance on behalf of Pro- vencher District	50.00
Exchange on Cheques	19.52
Sundries	564.70
Cash Balance, December 31, 1920	1,077.92

\$26,438.55

\$26,438.55

ASSETS**LIABILITIES**

Cash on Hand	\$1,077.92
Record Books, Value	80.00
Receipt Books, Value	24.25
Screw Black Buttons, Value	184.75
Brooches, Value	3.00
Handbooks, Value	600.00
Stationery, Value	100.00
Song Books, Value	12.00
Office Equipment, Value	500.00
Grain Growers' Guide (Balance of Salary, 1920)	25.00
U.F.M. Political Executive, Advance on behalf of Bran- don District	200.00
U.F.M. Political Executive, Advance on behalf of Pro- vencher District	50.00

\$2,856.92

Milton Lackie Co.	\$ 79.29
Public Press Account	96.90
Balance	2,680.73

\$2,856.92**U.F.M. Relief Fund****RECEIPTS****EXPENDITURE**

Received from Locals	\$206.15
	<u>\$206.15</u>

Artificial Limb for Cripple Boy..	\$125.00
Exchange on Cheques .....	.75
Cash Balance, December 31, 1920	80.40
	<u>\$206.15</u>

War Relief Account**RECEIPTS****EXPENDITURE**

Balance on Hand, Dec. 31, 1919..	\$195.44
	<u>\$195.44</u>

Contribution to Mrs. Pigg	\$ 25.00
Contribution to H. McSloy	50.00
Contribution to Mrs. A. Strachan	50.00
Rent of Hammond Cottage, Elmwood	52.00
Contribution to Mrs. A. Strachan	18.44
	<u>\$195.44</u>

We, the undersigned auditors, do hereby certify that we have examined the books and vouchers of the secretary, and find them correct, showing balance on hand as on December 31, 1920, of \$1,077.92.

January 11, 1921.

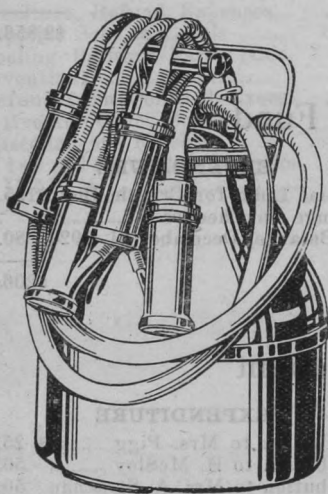
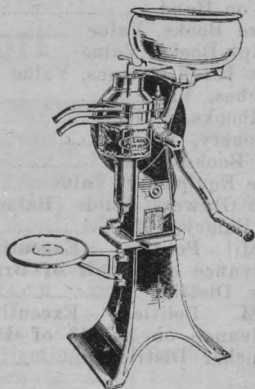
J. M. ALLAN.

J. H. McKEE.

The Trustworthy Three

A De Laval Cream Separator

is used twice a day, seven days in a week, fifty-two weeks in a year and pays a profit every time it is used. Owing to its well-known superiority of design and construction, it gives longer years of service at smaller cost of maintenance.

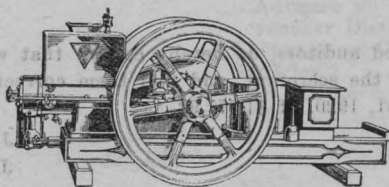


The De Laval Milker

is used every time the cows are milked. It is an assistant that can be depended upon, Sundays, Holidays and every day through the year. It increases production, decreases expense and does the milking quicker and better. All parts of the milker, including the rubber, can be thoroughly sterilized in boiling water without injury.

The Alpha Gasoline Engine

will furnish daily power for the separator and milker every time they are used. It is the dependable certainty that the Alpha is always ready for service that makes it valuable.



We are at Your Service for Dairy Machinery or Dairy Supplies

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY LIMITED

EDMONTON

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

Comparative Statement

1919—1920

	Amount received on 1919 membership	Am't received on 1920 membership to Dec. 31.		Amount received on 1919 membership	Am't received on 1920 membership to Dec. 31.
Abbotshall		\$28.00	Crane River		
Albert	\$39.00	50.00	Cranmer	\$24.00	\$28.00
Albion	23.00	20.00	*Crocus Hill		38.00
Amant		1.00	Cromer	51.00	63.00
Angusville	51.00	105.00	Crystal City	56.00	68.00
*Arborg			Cypress River	184.00	80.00
Archie	64.00	59.00			
Arden	100.00	150.00	Dauphin Plains	17.00	72.00
Arizona	24.00	24.00	Decker	28.00	45.00
Arnaud		30.00	Deepdale	17.00	38.00
Arrow River	13.00	10.00	*Deleau		35.00
Arthur	32.00	31.00	Desford	11.00	15.00
*Ashern			Deloraine	131.00	92.00
Ashville	14.00	31.00	*Dneister		43.00
*Aubigny		45.00	*Dominion City—		
Avonlea	7.00	57.00	Organized for 1921		
			Douglas	60.00	42.00
Bagot	79.00	61.00	Dropmore	28.00	80.00
Baie St. Paul		1.00	*Dufrost		10.00
Baldur	20.00	66.00	Dugald	50.00	62.00
Balmoral		45.00	Dumfries		25.00
Basswood	25.00	68.00	Dunrea	31.00	63.00
Baycentre	16.00	23.00	Dunston	19.00	20.00
Beaver	29.00	24.00	Durban	37.00	
*Bellhampton		17.00			
Belmont	53.00	119.00	East Bay		14.00
Benito	44.00	30.00	*East Emerson—		
Beresford	32.00	25.00	Organized for 1921		
Bethany	47.00	70.00	East Selkirk		119.00
Beulah		25.00	*Eden		31.00
Bicton Heath	11.00	3.00	Edillen		33.00
Binscarth	72.00	118.00	Edrans	10.00	17.50
Birnie	93.00	128.00	Edwin	49.00	28.00
Birtle	15.00	19.00	Elgin	55.00	102.00
Blaris	60.00	29.00	Elie	68.00	66.00
Boissevain	58.00	97.00	*Elkdale		18.00
Borshaw	36.00	13.00	Elkhorn	35.00	34.00
Bowsman River	53.00	20.00	*Elk Ranch		11.50
Bradwardine	42.00	39.00	Elkwood	31.00	
*Brandon		65.00	Elm Bank	66.00	40.00
Brandon Hills	12.00		Elm Creek	85.00	127.00
Brant-Argyle	49.00	43.00	Elva	10.00	15.00
Brokenhead			Emerson		79.00
Brookdale	61.00	2.00	Emmeline	32.00	28.00
Broomhill	29.00	71.00	Empire	38.00	96.00
Brunkild	20.00	48.00	Endcliffe	17.00	
Burside		66.00	Erickson	108.00	100.00
Butler		40.00	Eriksdale	15.00	112.00
*Buttrum		71.00	Ethelbert	58.00	62.00
*Cameron		48.00	Fairfax	33.00	34.00
Camper		17.00	Fairville		
*Carberry		8.60	Fannystelle	40.00	66.00
Cardale	37.00	66.00	Fisher Branch		24.00
Carrick	15.00	30.00	Fisherton		27.00
Cartwright	25.00	36.00	*Flossie Bay		29.00
Central School		14.00	Forestville	16.00	21.00
Chater	65.00	46.00	Forrest	128.00	104.00
*Clandeboyne		32.00	Foxwarren	30.00	71.00
Clarkleigh			Fram	14.00	33.00
Clearwater	20.00	20.00	Frammes	21.00	38.00
Cloverdale		21.00	Franklin	41.00	44.00
Cordova	36.00	64.00	Freedale		28.00
Crandall		8.00			

	Amount received on 1919 membership	Am't received on 1920 membership to Dec. 31.		Amount received on 1919 membership	Am't received on 1920 membership to Dec. 31.
*Gardenton—			Lake Frances	\$11.00	\$ 8.00
Organized for 1921			*Lake Shore		53.00
Garland	\$34.00	\$70.00	*Langvale		31.00
Geysir	42.00	40.00	Lauder	25.00	42.00
Gilbert Plains	102.00	154.00	*Laurier		37.00
Gimli	32.00	85.00	*Lavenham		16.00
Giroux		33.00	Lavinia	42.00	33.00
Gladstone	119.00	68.00	*Lemberg		10.00
Glenboro	39.00	97.00	Lenore	36.00	32.00
Glenella	40.00	31.00	Lena	16.50	56.00
*Glencairn		1.00	Letellier		58.00
Glenholm	25.00		Libau	27.00	27.00
*Glenora		5.00	Lidstone		
*Gonor		17.00	*Lily Bay		37.00
Goodlands	17.00	69.00	Little Souris	78.00	64.00
Grand Narrows		39.00	Little Woody	16.00	9.00
Grand View	145.00	182.00	*Lonely Lake		
Grassmere	21.00	40.00	Longburn	38.00	28.00
Graysville	21.00	49.00	Lorette		5.00
Greenway	15.00	80.00	Lorette Station	27.00	31.00
*Gregg		8.00	*Lundar		
*Grosse Isle					
Guntton		33.00	Macdonald	35.00	54.00
Halley	16.00		Magnet		19.00
Hamiota	46.00	32.00	Makaroff		35.00
Harding	56.00	26.00	Manitou		101.00
Harlington	69.00	50.00	Manson	67.00	73.00
Harmsworth	26.00	17.00	*Mapleton		8.00
Harrow	8.00	36.80	Junior Club		1.70
*Harte—			Margaret		19.00
Organized for 1921			Marringhurst	23.00	39.00
Hartney	84.00	82.00	Mather	84.50	94.00
Havelock	8.00	30.75	Mayfeld	32.00	26.00
Hazeldean		24.00	*McConnell—		
Hazelridge	21.00	21.00	Organized for 1921		
*Hecla			McCreary		66.00
*Hiawatha—			*McFarlane—		
Organized for 1921			Carlsborg		16.00
High Bluff	49.00	8.00	*Meadowdale		1.00
*Hnausa			*Meadowland		17.00
*Hodgson—			Medora	42.00	65.00
Organized for 1921			Melita	30.00	12.00
Holland	76.00	185.00	*Melton		12.00
Holmfeld	31.00	108.00	Miami	6.00	34.00
Homewood	23.00	60.00	Millbrook	13.00	16.00
Hood	42.00	23.00	Mill Creek	22.00	
Howden	21.00	89.00	Million		8.00
Huston			Mimosa		
*Ingelow			Miniota	33.00	47.00
*Inwood		35.00	Minto	132.00	132.00
Isabella		44.00	Moline	14.00	19.00
Justice	39.00	43.00	*Moore Park—		
Kaleida	33.00	36.50	Organized for 1921		
Katrimie	9.00	28.00	*Moose Bay		26.00
*Kelloe		26.00	*Moosehorn		
Kelwood	79.00	164.00	Morris	142.00	171.00
Kemnay	42.00	21.00	Mossey River		105.00
Kenton	19.00	30.00	*Mountain City—		
Kenville	50.00	7.00	Organized for 1921		
Keyes	72.00	172.00	Mountainside	31.00	70.00
Killarney	37.00	181.00	Mountview	24.50	19.00
King's School		6.00	Mulvihill		35.00
*Kinlo		22.75	Myrtle	10.00	40.00
*Kinosota			*Napinka		
*Komarno		18.00	*Neelin		68.00
Kosiw	51.00	30.00	Newdale	44.00	74.00
La Broquerie		8.00	*New Life		11.00
*La Rochelle			New Scotland	4.00	17.00
*La Salle—			*Ninette		47.00
Organized for 1921			Ninga	102.00	114.00
			Niverville	23.00	1.00
			*Norris Lake		26.00
			North Avonlea	17.00	

	Amount received on 1919 membership	Am't received on 1920 membership to Dec. 31.		Amount received on 1919 membership	Am't received on 1920 membership to Dec. 31.
North Brokenhead			Salem	\$78.00	\$49.00
North Springfield	\$24.00	\$25.00	Sanford	8.00	52.00
North Star			Sarto		34.00
(Langruth)	16.75	23.00	Sclater		43.00
			Shadeland	97.00	207.00
*Oak Bluff		22.00	*Shellmouth		2.00
Oakburn	30.00	38.00	*Shergrove		
*Oak Brae		19.00	Shoal Lake	102.00	118.00
*Oak Hammock		13.00	*Sifton		92.00
Oakhurst	8.00	6.00	Silverton	49.00	96.00
Oak Lake	92.00	46.00	Silverwood	22.00	53.00
Oakner	20.00	24.00	Sinclair	35.00	87.00
Oak Point		10.00	*Snowflake		63.00
*Oak River		104.00	Solsgrith		
Oakville	84.00	91.00	Somerset	14.00	24.00
Ochre River	42.00	20.00	Souris		150.00
Ogilvie	28.00	24.00	South Antler	29.00	51.00
*One-Six		57.00	South Bay	27.00	59.00
Osprey	56.00	57.00	South End		
Otterburne	73.00	99.00	Sperling		157.00
			Springbrook		
			Springfield	37.00	49.00
			Springhill	45.00	54.00
Pacific Junction		2.00	*Springvale		18.00
*Park View		18.00	Spruce Bluff	29.00	34.00
Path Head	43.00	41.00	Spruce Creek		36.00
*Petersfield		101.00	*St. Andrews		60.00
Pierson			*St. Adolphe—		
Pilot Mound	94.00	82.00	Organized for 1921		
Pine Creek	12.00		St. Anne des Chenes		23.00
Pine River	17.50	21.00	*St. Elizabeth—		
Pine View	13.00	8.00	Organized for 1921		
Piney	50.00	20.00	*St. Agathe—		
Pipestone	81.00	70.00	Organized for 1921		
*Pleasant Point		12.00	*St. Francis Xavier		16.00
Plumas	45.00	40.00	*St. Jean Baptiste—		
*Plumridge		9.00	Organized for 1921		
*Polonia		29.00	*St. Pierre		7.00
Pomeroy		24.00	Starbuck	44.00	91.00
Poplar Heights		9.00	*Steep Rock		38.00
Poplar Point	43.00	46.00	Stockton		
Portage Creek			Stonewall	49.00	83.00
Portage la Prairie	52.00	118.00	Strathclair	82.00	73.00
Prairie Rose	26.00	59.00	Swan Lake	27.00	60.00
Pretty Valley	17.00		Swan River	51.00	42.00
Primrose	34.00	73.00	*Sylvan		6.00
*Purves		34.00			
			Tecumseh	24.75	30.00
Rathwell		75.00	Tenby	31.00	28.00
Ravensworth	22.00		Terence	13.00	
Reaburn		36.00	Teulon	44.00	89.00
Regent	60.00	53.00	Thornhill	50.00	92.00
Ridgeville			*Thunder Hill—		
Riding Mountain	40.00	48.00	Organized for 1921		
Riverdale	12.00	4.00	Tilston		75.00
Rivers-Wheatland	14.00		Tobacco Creek	23.00	42.00
*Riverton			Toutes Aides		33.00
Roaring River	10.00	17.00	Treesbank	66.00	40.00
Roblin	10.00	68.00	Treherne	61.00	149.00
Roland	48.00	111.00	Tremaine		38.00
*Rosa—			*Trembowla		5.00
Organized for 1921			Tupper		
Roselsle	63.00	45.00	*Turtle River		
*Rosenburg		11.00	Two Creeks	2.00	19.00
Roseneath	20.00	21.00	Tyndall		27.00
Rosewood		10.00			
Rossburn			Valley River	29.00	76.00
*Rossdale		7.00	*Valpoy		27.00
Rossendale	42.00	32.00	Vermillion	25.00	27.00
Rosser	11.00	58.00	Verona	37.00	59.00
Rounthwalte	87.00	51.00	Vidir	10.00	10.00
Royallen	34.00	46.00	Virden	47.00	62.00
Russell		66.00	Vista	11.00	5.00

	Amount received on 1919 membership	Am't. received on 1920 membership to Dec. 31.		Amount received on 1919 membership	Am't. received on 1920 membership to Dec. 31.
Waldersee		\$16.00	Willen	\$13.00	\$39.00
Warren		1.00	Winkler	60.00	3.00
Wassewa	\$12.00	23.00	*Winnipeg	30.00	21.00
Wawanesa	43.00	63.00	*Willow Creek		13.00
Wellwood	41.00	19.00	Woodlands	23.00	71.00
Westbourne	43.00	25.00	Woodmore		
Whitemouth	30.00	5.00	Newbridge	20.00	69.00
Whitewater		3.00	Woodnorth	65.00	67.00
*Wieden		28.00	*Woodridge		31.00

*At the points marked with an asterisk some adjustment is necessary to secure correspondence between reports and remittances for 1920.

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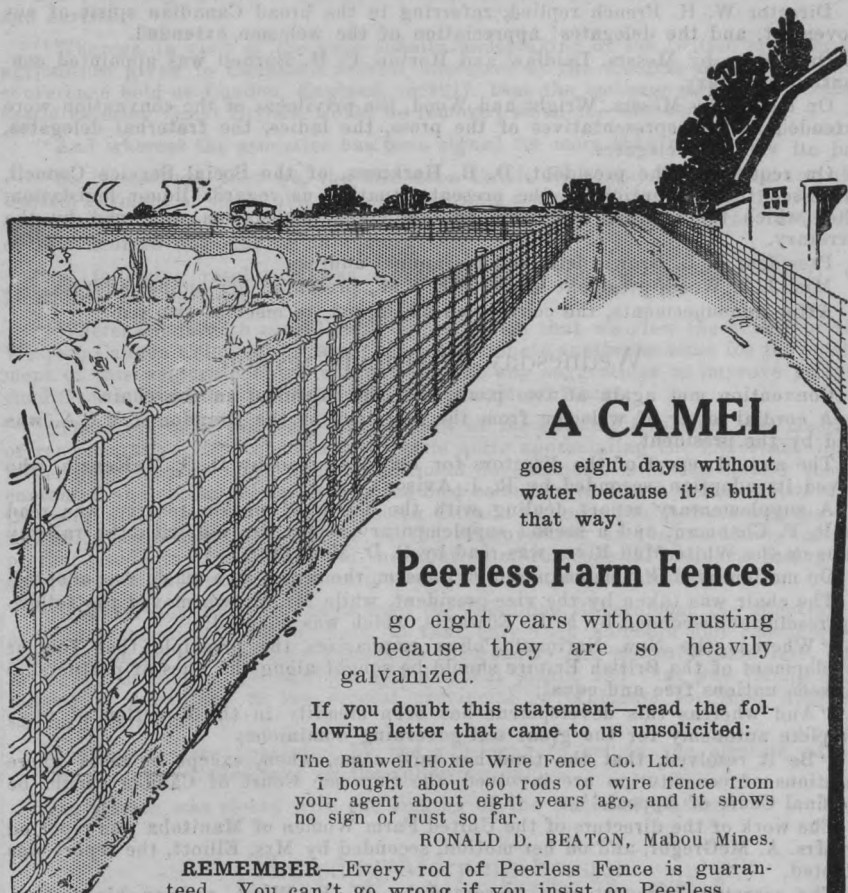
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Minutes of Convention

The annual convention of the United Farmers of Manitoba opened at ten a.m. in the Massey-Harris Building, Brandon, with the singing of the National Anthem.

Devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. J. Miller, after which Mayor Dinsdale welcomed the convention to the city. In a brief address he commended the great principle of co-operation as between town and country, and wished the convention a successful and satisfactory session.

Director W. H. French replied, referring to the broad Canadian spirit of our movement, and the delegates' appreciation of the welcome extended.

On motion by Messrs. Laidlaw and Horton, C. H. Burnell was appointed convention secretary.

On motion by Messrs. Wright and Wood, the privileges of the convention were extended to the representatives of the press, the ladies, the fraternal delegates, and all visiting delegates.

On request of the president, D. B. Harkness, of the Social Service Council, addressed the convention on the present situation as regards liquor legislation, after which the board's resolution on temperance legislation was read by the secretary.

President J. L. Brown delivered his annual address.

Mrs. J. S. Wood, president of the U.F.W.M., presented her annual address.

After announcements, the convention adjourned, to meet at two p.m.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

Convention met again at two p.m., with the president in the chair.

A cordial letter of welcome from the secretary of the Brandon Y.M.C.A. was read by the president.

The annual report of the directors for 1920 was read by D. G. McKenzie, who moved its adoption, seconded by R. J. Avison.

A supplementary report dealing with the Turtle Mountain reserve was read by R. F. Chapman, and a second supplementary report dealing with the railway dams on the White Mud River was read by P. D. McArthur.

On motion by R. F. Chapman and F. Ransom, the report as a whole was adopted.

The chair was taken by the vice-president, while Mr. Brown moved the following resolution, seconded by F. H. Edwards, which was adopted:

"Whereas the New National Policy emphasizes the principle that further development of the British Empire should be sought along the lines of partnership between nations free and equal;

"And whereas this development has been steadily in the direction of more complete autonomy for the great self-governing dominions;

"Be it resolved, that the time has now come, when, except in cases where questions of constitution are involved, the Supreme Court of Canada should be the final Court of Appeal."

The work of the directors of the United Farm Women of Manitoba was reported by Mrs. A. McGregor, and on her motion, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, the report was adopted.

The secretary's report was presented by W. R. Wood, and on his motion, seconded by Andrew Graham, the report was adopted.

The report of the secretary of the U.F.W.M. was read by Miss Finch. On her motion, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, the report was adopted.

The report of the auditors was presented by J. M. Allan, and on his motion, seconded by W. G. Jones, the report was adopted.

A series of amendments to the constitution was read by the secretary and taken up seriatim, and carried by the convention. These amendments are embodied in the printed constitution as issued by the Board of Directors in January, 1921.

The convention adjourned.

Wednesday Evening Session

The convention met in joint session with the Livestock Association at eight p.m., President J. L. Brown in the chair.

Addresses were delivered by E. A. Weir, representing the Provincial Savings; by G. W. Tovell, representing the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd.; and by the Hon Duncan Marshall, minister of agriculture of the province of Alberta.

The following resolution was moved by J. Davidson, seconded by W. H. French, and carried:

"Whereas, in view of the very definite undertaking of the British minister of agriculture given to Canadian federal ministers at the meeting of the Imperial conference held at London, England, in 1917, that the embargo against Canadian cattle entering Great Britain would be removed when the war was over;

"And whereas the armistice has been signed for more than two years;

"Be it resolved, that we, the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Association and the United Farmers of Manitoba, in joint meeting assembled, urge upon the federal authorities the necessity of pressing upon the British Government the fulfilment of this definite undertaking to remove this embargo."

The following resolution was moved by F. J. Collyer, seconded by D. G. McKenzie, and carried:

"Whereas it is with considerable apprehension that we view the efforts of the Western Canada Colonization Association to promote another scheme for the settlement of this western country without offering any suggestions to improve present conditions surrounding agriculture in the prairie provinces;

"Therefore be it resolved, that in view of the existing situation, this meeting of representative Manitoba farmers, while quite appreciating the importance of a larger population in the interest of national development, is of the opinion that a contented and successful resident is the best colonizer, and as a means to attaining this end would suggest to the Western Canada Colonization Association the advisability of directing its efforts to the improvement of the conditions of the present residents of the land, and the solution of the especial problems facing the agriculturists in the southern sections of the three prairie provinces.

"And further, we would urge upon the Dominion Government the adoption of a stricter selection of immigrants, so that only such numbers and character of immigration be received into Canada as the country can properly assimilate, both in regard to economic conditions and national ideals, and that any immigration scheme be submitted to the several provincial governments for their approval before final adoption."

Scrutineers were appointed by the president to act in the election of the president and vice-president on the following day.

The session was closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Thursday Morning Session

Convention opened at 9.20, with the president in the chair.

A nominating ballot was passed for the election of president.

J. R. Murray addressed the convention at length on the proposed co-operative wheat pool.

After some discussion and answering of questions from delegates, the following resolution was moved by J. Holland, seconded by J. B. Miller, and carried:

"Resolved, that this convention endorse the policy enunciated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture with respect to the co-operative selling of wheat."

At this point A. Brown, of Medicine Hat, addressed the convention briefly in reference to the work of the Western Canada Colonization Co.

Scrutineers reported the following names as nominated for the presidency:

R. J. Avison, J. L. Brown, C. H. Burnell, R. F. Chapman, T. Davies, H. O. English, W. H. French, Robt. Forke, R. C. Fahrni, A. Graham, R. A. Hoey, T. W. Knowles, D. G. McKenzie, Rod. McKenzie, R. E. H. Morgan, D. L. McLeod, F. Ransom, G. W. Tovell, P. Wright, J. S. Wood, W. R. Wood.

On their being called on, all the candidates withdrew from the election excepting J. L. Brown, C. H. Burnell, and T. W. Knowles. Ballots were then passed, and after they were collected the convention adjourned.

Thursday Afternoon Session

The convention opened at two p.m.

Jas. McKenzie, the chairman of the scrutineers, announced the result of the election, J. L. Brown being re-elected president.

A nominating ballot was then passed for the election of vice-president.

Josiah Bennett, who had been suddenly called to leave the convention by the death of a grandchild, spoke briefly, urging the earnest prosecution of the work of the movement throughout the province.

On motion by Messrs. Horton and English, a resolution of sympathy for Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and their family in their recent bereavement was passed by the convention.

J. N. Evans, of Saskatchewan; Mrs. Geo. Brodie, of Ontario; Mrs. Gunn, of Alberta; and Mrs. McNeal, of the Women's Section of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, brought kind greetings to the Manitoba organization from their various associations. Mrs. Gunn spoke at some length on the practical necessity for prosecuting the activities of junior organization in the United Farmers' movement.

The report of the political committee was read by D. G. McKenzie, and on his motion, seconded by P. Wright, the report was adopted.

Norman P. Lambert, secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, addressed the convention on the work of that organization. G. F. Chipman, of The Guide, addressed the convention on the present situation of the paper, and answered a number of questions presented by delegates.

On motion of R. J. Avison, seconded by Mrs. Gee, it was agreed that the convention tender its hearty greetings to our honorary president, J. W. Scallion, and that the secretary convey these by telegram.

The chairman of the scrutineers reported that the following names were listed as nominated for the vice-presidency:

R. J. Avison, R. Erb, C. H. Burnell, A. F. Beaubier, Mr. Bowance, Mrs. L. Bradley, R. Chapman, F. J. Collyer, Geo. Compton, Bruce Edie, H. O. English, Mrs. Jas. Elliott, W. H. French, Robt. Forke, R. Fisher, Mrs. S. Gee, R. A. Hoey, Robt. Houston, Roy Johnston, C. H. Jarvis, T. W. Knowles, J. G. Lothian, A. Le Clair, Geo. Little, D. G. McKenzie, Roy McPhail, R. E. Morgan, D. L. McLeod, R. Milne, Mrs. A. McGregor, J. W. McQuay, Col. Mullins, A. McGregor, A. J. M. Poole, A. Ransom, F. Ransom, D. Reid, W. Rathwell, W. Servage, G. W. Tovell, J. S. Wood, W. R. Wood, P. Wright.

On their being called on, all withdrew from the candidacy excepting C. H. Burnell and D. G. McKenzie.

The ballot was then passed for the election of the vice-president.

It was moved by Messrs. Morgan and Sinclair, that the next annual convention be held in Winnipeg, and moved in amendment by Messrs. Allan and Ross that the convention be held in Brandon. It was decided to take the vote by ballot, and the result was announced giving decision to Winnipeg as the place of meeting of the United Farmers of Manitoba convention of 1922.

The chairman of the scrutineers announced the result of the election for the vice-presidency, C. H. Burnell being elected vice-president.

On motion by W. R. Wood, seconded by Mrs. Gee, the following resolution was adopted:

Temperance

"Whereas, the organized farmers in Western Canada have, from the early years of their history, consistently supported and advocated the prohibition of the manufacture, importation, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and taken active part in the various campaigns for the securing of increasingly restrictive legislation;

"And, whereas, the population of this province has repeatedly placed itself emphatically on record by actual vote as in favor of prohibitory legislation, in 1892 on a provincial plebiscite by a majority of 12,552, in 1898 on a Dominion plebiscite by a majority of 9,441, in 1916 in the referendum on the Temperance Act by a majority of 23,982. and in 1920 on the referendum on the restrictive amendments to the Canada Temperance Act by a majority of 13,775;

"And, whereas, there was practically no opposition to the important restrictive amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act passed by the legislature of the province at the last session;

"And, whereas, sub-section 2 of section 156 of the Canada Temperance Act enacts that 'no polling or voting, whether for bringing into force any prohibition or for the revocation of the same, shall be held or had within three years of any previous poll or voting held or had under the provisions of this part';

"Therefore, be it resolved, that in our opinion the will of the people has been fully and unmistakably expressed upon this question, and that until the amendments to the Canada Temperance Act and the amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act have been given the test of at least three years' sympathetic administration, we are opposed to any further attempts to question the decision already so emphatically expressed." Carried.

Income Tax Methods

On motion by Messrs. Borton and Davidson, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that we ask this convention to pass a resolution to be forwarded to the federal government asking for a more simple and less expensive system of collecting the present income tax. The repeated requests from head office for explanation after having sent in the report is causing widespread indignation, and we believe also a less expensive system can be worked out, thus saving more money for the purpose for which it was intended."

Government Savings Banks

On motion by Messrs. Dutton and Thompson, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that we wish to go on record as being in full accord with the government system of savings banks, and trusting that this will lead to a national banking system, call upon every member of this organization to give this enterprise their hearty support."

Railway Station Telephones

On motion by Messrs. Burnell and Vopni, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the railway station is the chief place of business in every community; and whereas the management of the Canadian National Railways repeatedly refuses to install telephones in their stations, thus putting many people, especially those living at a distance from the station, to great inconvenience;

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we instruct our executive to ask the Railway Commission to make it compulsory on all railway companies to install telephones in all their station houses."

Market Reports by Telephone

It was moved by Mr. St. Ruth, seconded by Mr. Stevenson, and agreed that:

In view of the fact that many of our members live a considerable distance from town, and are therefore compelled to use the telephone to obtain the latest market

reports; that such information is often impossible to obtain from local elevator operators, particularly after office hours, who are under no obligation to supply such information;

That the provincial executive be requested to take the matter up with the Commissioner of Manitoba Government Telephones, asking that provincial exchanges resume the practice discontinued last year of giving to their subscribers on request the daily closing prices of the Winnipeg market.

Slaughter-house Regulations

Messrs. Parkinson and Martin presented the following resolution. On motion by Messrs. Chapman and Wilson it was referred to the executive for action:

"That sections 8 and 9 and subsection 2 of section 7 of the regulations of the Provincial Board of Health in regard to slaughter-houses be rescinded in so far as they apply to the slaughter-houses of beef rings."

The convention adjourned.

Thursday Evening Session

The convention opened at eight p.m., with the president in the chair.

Addresses were given by Mrs. Geo. Brodie, of the U.F.W.O.; Mr. Bowler, of the Great War Veterans' Association; Hon. T. A. Crerar; and Mr. H. W. Wood, president of the U.F.A.

At the close of Mr. Bowler's address it was moved by W. R. Wood, seconded by Peter Wright, and carried unanimously, that,

"This convention of United Farmers instruct its executive to secure from the Great War Veterans of the province full details of their plan of re-establishment and submit it to every local and district of the U.F.M. with a view to full information and a full opportunity to support in every possible way the legitimate purposes of this great and worthy organization."

At the close of Mr. Crerar's address it was moved by F. W. Ransom, and enthusiastically seconded and carried by the whole convention, that this convention endorse the action of the Third Party in the Dominion House of Commons in choosing Mr. Crerar as the leader of the forces backing the New National Party.

The convention adjourned.

Friday Morning Session

The convention opened at 9.20 a.m., with the president in the chair.

As the attendance at first was not large, it was decided to deal first with some resolutions of lesser importance, and postpone the topic of provincial political action until the full convention was present.

Size of Grain Cars

The following resolution was moved by P. C. Northcott, seconded by R. Meadows:

"Resolved that, as the railways are doing away with 60,000-pound cars, we strongly urge that legislation be enacted to allow 80,000-pound cars to be loaded to a minimum of 60,000 pounds, and charged for accordingly when asked for at a loading platform."

On motion by Messrs. Morgan and Martin, the resolution was referred to the executive for action.

Local Railway Agents

The following resolution was moved by J. W. McQuay, seconded by P. A. Martin, and carried:

"Whereas, our attention has been drawn to a statement that the railway companies purpose to make application to the Railway Commission granting them the right to withdraw their agents from points where the incoming and outgoing freight do not produce revenue to the amount of \$4,000 and \$30,000 respectively, we instruct our executive to keep a close watch upon the situation, and to use their utmost endeavor to prevent the amounts being raised as requested."

Student Nurses' Salaries

The following resolution was moved by Mrs. Curphy, seconded by J. Fawcett, and carried:

"That the small salary paid to student nurses or nurses in training by hospital boards of management is the principal reason of the shortage of nurses, as young women cannot afford to train unless they have financial support from parents or friends. Therefore, we urge the Central Association to take this up with the government, and endeavor to have this matter arranged by fixing a minimum wage."

Truth in Fabric

The following resolution was presented, and on motion by Messrs. Morgan and Wood, it was agreed that the convention endorse the principle, and refer the matter to the executive for action in co-operation with other bodies advocating similar measures:

"That all yarns, woven materials, and ready-made clothing containing re-manufactured wool be labelled and sold as such, and not as wool when they contain anything else but absolutely new wool."

Natural Resources

On motion by C. D. McPherson, seconded by J. Bradley, the following motion was adopted:

"Resolved that, in the opinion of the United Farmers of Manitoba, Manitoba has just right to the ownership and control of the natural resources within the boundaries of the province, and that such resources be handed over without delay, and it is further declared that full compensation be made to this province for lands or other resources which have been alienated since Manitoba came into the Confederation."

Children's Aid Societies

The following motion was presented by Messrs. Blair and French, and on motion by Messrs. Graham and Gilmore, was referred to the executive for action:

"We, the United Farmers of Manitoba, are in favor of the annual legislative grant to the Children's Aid Societies of Manitoba being made sufficiently large to enable said societies to carry on their work without having to appeal to charity, as is now the case, provided the said societies issue an annual audited statement, and are under government supervision."

The hall being now practically filled, the convention proceeded to deal with the board's draft of proposals for provincial political action. The draft was read in full by the secretary, and then taken up by the convention, clause by clause.

Provincial Political Action

On motion by Messrs. Drayson and Borton, the first section was carried as follows:

"Resolved that, whereas, there is a widespread movement among our people in the direction of more effective representation in the legislature;

"And, whereas, the permanent success of any such movement is largely dependent upon agreement as to the principles supported and the objective held in view;

"And, whereas, in any democratic movement the governing principles should be the people's principles;

"Therefore, this convention expresses its conviction that the circumstances demand that the United Farmers of Manitoba give definite and purposeful attention to public questions in the provincial sphere, and to the responsibilities which the future may call them to undertake."

The Preparatory Step

On motion by Messrs. Little and Gillis, the next section was carried as follows:

"And the convention affirms its unqualified endorsement of the preparatory action taken by the board in communicating with the locals throughout the province in regard to the formulation of principles relating to the various fields of legislation which come under the provincial control."

The People's Will

On motion by Messrs. McDonald and Knowles the next section was carried as follows:

"Resolved that, with a view to giving full effect to the will of the people in this matter as early as is consistent with well-considered and judicious action, the convention recommends to all locals, and especially to officers, directors and leaders of thought in organization generally, further practical consideration of principles during the next two months, and the sending in to the Central office from every local of its matured consideration by the end of March next."

Preparing a Platform

On motion by Messrs. Little and Carnahan, the next section was carried as follows:

"Resolved that the convention direct its board during the month of April to take steps to prepare from the material submitted such a platform as they believe will best express the views of the organized farmers of the province, and submit it to the locals and district associations for their consideration and decision."

Consideration and Vote

On motion by Messrs. Drayson and Ballard, the next section was carried as follows:

"Resolved that every local be required to secure for its membership full opportunity to discuss and consider the draft platform, and that in each local on some day between November 1st and November 20th next, a meeting be called for the purpose of voting on it; that this vote be reported on a form specially provided, and sent by registered mail to the Central office, between November 20th and November 30th; that each district association at its annual convention be directed to similarly consider, vote and report upon the draft platform."

Final Draft and Submission to Convention

On motion by Messrs. Jones and Strohman, the next section was carried as follows:

"And that the board, guided by the total vote, shall make a final draft of the platform, to be submitted to next annual convention."

Emergency Provision

On motion by Messrs. Meneer and Longman, the next section was carried as follows:

"It being expressly provided, however, that should a provincial election be announced during the year 1921, the board shall be required to formulate and issue forthwith in brief form the main principles upon which there is most general agreement, which shall form the temporary platform along the lines of which conventions called under U.F.M. auspices in the provincial constituencies may act—the course as above outlined to continue to be followed in the meantime in order that the most mature judgment and the fullest agreement may be combined in the platform as finally adopted by the annual convention of 1922."

Political Organization

Under this heading the short clauses were dealt with seriatim. On motion by H. O. English, seconded by Geo. Little, Clause 1 was carried as follows:

"Resolved that, whereas, in order to avoid irregularity and confusion in taking political action regularly established, and as far as possible uniform organization for the various constituencies is desirable; this convention enacts and establishes as constitutional in the organization of the United Farmers of Manitoba, the following principles:

"1. That in future development of provincial politics regularly called conventions in the provincial constituencies be recognized as integral functions of the United Farmers' Movement."

On motion of Dr. Mack and Mr. McDonald, Clause 2 was carried as follows:

"Such conventions shall be called through the district secretary on direction of the district board, or on requisition of 50 per cent. of the locals in any provincial constituency within the bounds of the district (or a majority of the locals of which lie within the bounds of the district)."

On motion by Messrs. McDonald and Blair, Clause 3 was carried as follows:

"Such convention shall be called by written notices sent to local secretaries by registered mail at least two weeks in advance of the date set, and to be constituted of delegates duly elected at meetings of the locals on a basis of one delegate to every five members."

On motion by Messrs. Longman and Martin, Clause 4 was carried as follows:

"Such convention shall be given full recognition, and shall be entitled to all the support and assistance which is ordinarily afforded by the U.F.M. provincial organization to the subordinate associations."

On motion by Messrs. LeClaire and Compton, Clause 5 was carried as follows:

"Should such a convention choose a candidate for the legislature or provide for the holding of a convention at which a candidate may be chosen, such candidate shall be entitled to recognition as a regular U.F.M. candidate, on his acceptance of a platform chosen by the United Farmers of Manitoba."

On motion by Messrs. Compton and McDonald, Clause 6 was carried as follows:

"The expenses of all provincial constituency organization shall be borne by the constituency itself, but in case of the initial convention the expense of a meeting-place may be provided by the district organization, to be later repaid when the constituency shall have provided itself with funds."

On motion by Messrs. Borton and Lee, Clause 7 was carried as follows:

"Full autonomy shall be secured to local constituencies as to the form and conduct of their political organization, the general principle being observed that the constituency recognize itself as one of many working together towards common ends and conform to the general ideals of political purity and adherence to principles which have characterized the movement."

On motion by Messrs. Meneer and Blair, Clause 8 was carried as follows:

"In order that full understanding and complete co-operation may be secured and maintained, each convention in provincial constituencies shall be reported by the secretary to the Central Office."

On motion by C. H. Burnell, seconded by J. Vopni, it was agreed that the draft be adopted as a whole.

The convention adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

Friday Afternoon Session

The afternoon session opened at 2.15 p.m., with the president in the chair.

Testing Tractors

On motion by J. Vopni, seconded by D. Reid, the following resolution was carried:

"Resolved, that the Farm Implements Act be amended to provide that all tractors offered for sale in the Province of Manitoba be tested by competent engineers as to horse-power developed on belt and pulley and pounds draw-bar pull. The results to be published in the farm papers, and bulletins for the information of purchasers of those machines, and further, that all tractors sold in the Province of Manitoba shall not be rated in excess of 80 per cent. of the results of these tests, the draw-bar capacity to be expressed in pounds."

Terminal Overages

On motion by Messrs. Knowles and McVicar, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the Canadian Council of Agriculture two years ago recommended to the Dominion Government that the government pass legislation confiscating

terminal elevator overages in excess of one-quarter of one per cent. and apply the revenue thus secured toward the reduction of inspection and weighing charges;

"And whereas, legislation was passed in July, 1919, confiscating overages in excess of one-quarter of one per cent., but not setting forth definitely the use to which the revenue thus obtained was to be put;

"And whereas, the inspection and weighing charges have been doubled this year;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the U.F.M. executive be instructed to take this matter up with the Dominion Government and Board of Grain Commissioners, and demand that the revenue obtained from this source be applied in the manner recommended by the Canadian Council of Agriculture."

At this point J. R. Murray addressed the convention, and produced the Price Waterhouse audit of the terminal elevators as procured from the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Joint Action re the Wheat Pool

On motion by D. G. McKenzie, seconded by A. J. M. Poole, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved that it is the unanimous opinion of this convention that the fullest success of a co-operative wheat marketing scheme will only be accomplished by the wheat-growing provinces entering into such a plan jointly, thus making for that solidarity that would ensure the complete success of a co-operative wheat marketing scheme."

On motion of Messrs. Graham and Rowen, the following motion was presented, and on motion of A. G. Graham, seconded by T. W. Knowles, was tabled:

"Whereas, owing to the enormous accumulation of overages in the terminal elevators, causing the loss of millions of dollars annually to the farmers through no fault of the operation of the terminal elevators, but through the fault of our present system of sampling and grading at Winnipeg, and owing to the railways increasing the capacity of their cars from the standpoint of weight and not of size, thus leaving no opportunity for the samplers to draw a sample from these cars according to the Grain Act;

"Be it resolved that the Minister of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa be requested to amend the Act so as to change the samplers and inspectors from Winnipeg to Fort William, where they would be in a better position to make a closer inspection of our grain after being cleaned, and that a government salesman be appointed to deal with the dockage to the best advantage, and remit proceeds to the shipper; and further that the terminal elevators be paid in cash for their work."

District Hail Insurance

On motion by Thos. Wood, seconded by E. A. August, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the U.F.M. gave its endorsement to the District Hail Insurance Act passed at the last session of the legislature, and gave definite support to the campaign for securing an acceptance of the Act by the municipalities at their recent election, and, whereas, the results were insufficient to secure its being operated;

"Be it resolved that during this year the locals be urged to secure for their membership full information regarding the Act, in order that in a future vote a more satisfactory result may be obtained."

The Grain Growers' Guide Boycott

On motion by Messrs. Wood and Vopni, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, an organized campaign is in progress by and among the protected manufacturers of Eastern Canada to cripple or control the low tariff press of Canada through the withdrawal of advertisements;

"And, whereas, this campaign is designed to bring the press of Canada under the control of the privileged interests and stifle the free expression of public opinion;

"And, whereas, this campaign is simply a scheme to use the financial strength of the consumers to prevent these same consumers from receiving any journalistic support for their political opinions, because the money spent for advertising is charged up to the consumers in the price which they pay for their goods;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Canadian Council of Agriculture condemns in the strongest possible terms this campaign on the part of the privileged interests to control the press of Canada, and recommends to the organized farmers of Canada and to all other supporters of a low tariff policy to resist this campaign by every means at their disposal."

Amendment to the New National Policy

On motion by W. R. Wood, seconded by Miss McCallum, the following resolution was adopted:

"That Clause (i), Section 10, of the platform adopted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture be amended to read as follows: 'Proportional Representation and the adoption of the single transferable vote (the alternative or preferential ballot) where single member constituencies are retained.'"

The following resolution was presented by Messrs. Robertson and Johnson, and on motion by Messrs. Borton and Matheson, was tabled:

"That it is the wish of the United Farmers of Manitoba that the present system of hauling grain, overages, and dockage at the terminal elevators be abolished, and the terminal elevator companies at Fort William and Port Arthur be paid in cash for all services rendered, and the dockage and overage, as well as other by-products, be sold by the government, they to retain sufficient of the proceeds of the sale of the overage to establish a fund to insure against shortage that may be found at any other terminal elevator. The balance of the proceeds of the sale of dockage, overage and by-products to be distributed pro rata among the shippers of the grain, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to the premier, cabinet ministers and all members of parliament representing constituencies in the grain belt."

Naturalization of Women

On motion by Miss McCallum, seconded by Miss Fraser, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the Naturalization Acts of 1914 and 1920, which replace the rescinded Naturalization Act of 1919, have omitted the clause which gives the wife of an alien the right to be naturalized as if she were femme sole;

"And, whereas, the wife of a naturalized British subject has not the right of choosing her nationality, but automatically takes that of her husband;

"And, whereas, the right to vote is not given in the measure of naturalization she secures through that of her husband, but must secure a certificate of qualification from the Court;

"Be it resolved, that Clause A of Section 2 of the 1919 Naturalization Act, which reads: 'Provided that the wife of an alien may be naturalized in like manner and with the same effect as if she were a femme sole, but her naturalization shall not affect the status of her children of alien male parentage, whether born before or after the date of her naturalization,' be added to Section 10, Part 3, of the Naturalization Act of 1914 and 1920;

"And further resolved that a clause giving the wife of a naturalized British subject the right to take out personal naturalization papers be added;

"And further resolved that when a woman who is a British subject marries an alien, it shall be lawful for her to make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed to remain a British subject."

The following resolution was presented by Messrs. Horton and Sparling, and on motion by Messrs. Stewart and McKenzie, was tabled:

"Resolved, that all grain be sold by the hundredweight instead of by the bushel."

Wheat Grading

The following resolution was presented by Messrs. Jarvis and Qually:

"That the present system of grading the wheat in Winnipeg and East must be looked into as a whole, especially in regard to rejected wheat which suffers 20 cents per bushel in price and grading lower accordingly;

"That the recent baking tests carried out be published and placed before the people, so facts can be ascertained as to what the different grades are worth, so that next year, in August, we may send officials from the U.F.M. and prove to the Board of Grain Commissioners the unfair spread in prices in grading wheat."

On motion by Messrs. McKittrick and Qually, the following amendment was presented, which, on vote being taken, was carried:

"That our executive make a thorough investigation in regard to present methods of grading low grade wheat."

In this connection it was also informally agreed that the resolution: "Resolved that, owing to the great spread in prices between tough and dry wheat, we farmers, in convention assembled, believe the whole question should be investigated and adjusted fairly to the producer," be also referred to the executive for action.

Rural Credits

The following motion was presented by Geo. Dickerson, seconded by W. H. Cotton, and on motion by A. J. M. Poole, seconded by Mr. Vopni, was referred to the executive:

"Whereas, the Rural Credits Act, having placed a limit of \$60,000 as the amount to be loaned through any one rural credit society, this board have found it very inconvenient to accommodate all who require loans through this society;

"And, whereas, the limit to be loaned to any one person having been placed at \$5,000, we have found that some of the larger farmers are compelled to seek financial assistance through other sources than this society;

"Therefore, be it resolved that the government be requested to amend section 28a, Rural Credits Societies Act, striking out that portion setting the limit to be loaned to any one society to \$60,000, and that the amount to be loaned to any one borrower be not restricted to \$5,000."

The following motion was presented by Geo. Dickerson, seconded by W. H. Cotton. On motion by R. W. Emmond, seconded by Mr. Jackson, was referred to the executive:

"Resolved, that this convention approve of the extension of the rural credit societies and Manitoba Savings Department into provincial banks by selling shares to members of rural credit societies and others.

"The province to provide capital equally with the shareholders, retaining the local boards as advisory boards to the local manager in each place where a bank is established."

The Hanna Order

On motion by C. H. Burnell, seconded by R. M. Chapman, the following resolution was carried:

"Whereas, the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways have issued an order forbidding any of their employees taking part in politics; and, whereas, this order has resulted in the discharge of two employees of the C.N.R. who were elected to the Manitoba legislature; and, whereas, we believe that this order is contrary to the spirit of our Canadian democracy, being of the opinion that it is the inherent right of every Canadian citizen to have the fullest and freest exercise of the franchise and the right to stand for election and to represent his fellow-citizens in our parliaments;

"Therefore, be it resolved that we emphatically protest against this order, and demand its immediate repeal as a safeguard to truly responsible and representative government."

Soldier Settlers

On motion by J. H. Martinson, seconded by W. McKinnell, the following resolution was adopted:

"In view of the large number of soldier settlers throughout the province, be it resolved that we request all locals of the U.F.M. to take special interest in these settlers and their problems, and that where these problems are beyond local adjustment that they be referred to the Central Office for action."

J. H. Martinson, as vice-president of the Provincial Great War Veterans' Association, expressed the appreciation and thanks of that body for the sympathetic hearing given to Mr. Bowler as their representative.

Miss Finch presented the report of the U.F.W.M., and on her motion, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, the report was adopted.

Mrs. Elliott presented the report of the U.F.W.M. Young People's Committee, and on her motion, seconded by Peter Wright, the report was adopted.

Mrs. J. B. Parker presented resolutions passed by the United Farm Women in their convention as follows:

Mothers' Allowance

On motion by Messrs. Wood and Pyper, the following resolution was adopted:

"That the scope of the Mothers' Allowance Act as it now stands be applied—i.e., a family shall be eligible where the father is physically disabled through tuberculosis or otherwise, and totally unable to provide for his family's maintenance, providing that proof of such disability shall be required by examination of applicant's husband by a fully qualified practitioner approved by the commission."

Domestic Help

On motion by Mrs. Parker and Mrs. McVicar, the following resolution was adopted:

"Recognizing the necessity of procuring suitable domestic help for the farm homes of Manitoba, we recommend to our provincial government the adoption of a system similar to that in operation in Saskatchewan, whereby personal selection of intending immigrants is carried out by a woman representative of the provincial government in conjunction with the federal government."

Railway Transportation of Invalids

On motion by Mrs. Parker and Mrs. Gee, the following resolution was referred to the executive for action:

"Whereas there have been brought to the attention of the convention the deplorable conditions now prevailing on our railways for the transportation of the sick to hospitals (patients and relatives after paying first-class fare being compelled to travel in a baggage car with absolutely no convenience), be it resolved that we request our executive to take the matter up with the Board of Railway Commissioners with a view to securing the necessary equipment and accommodation."

On motion by Mrs. Gee, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, the following resolution was carried:

"Whereas, many acts of parliament are hard to understand on account of so much phraseology; and, whereas, we are desirous of studying the laws relating to women and children especially, be it resolved that we ask our provincial publications department to compile a booklet in short, simplified form of all laws relating to women and children, similar to that which has been published in Saskatchewan."

Equal Property Rights

On motion by Mrs. Gee, seconded by W. R. Wood, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that we place ourselves on record as firm believers in equal property rights as between husband and wife, and the safeguarding of the rights of children."

Military Training in Schools

On motion by Mrs. Parker, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, the following resolution was adopted:

"Bearing in mind the catastrophe brought upon the whole human family by a militaristic nation, the foundations of whose power were built upon compulsory military training in schools, we, the United Farmers of Manitoba, express ourselves as utterly opposed to any system of military training in the schools of Canada."

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited

On motion by W. H. French, seconded by Bruce Edie, the following resolution was adopted:

"The convention commends to the favorable attention of every U.F.M. local the campaign of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited in securing the necessary stock basis for their operations. It is desirable that the association over the whole province interest itself in a project so vital to the well-being of agricultural industry, and it would be ideal if every local could so interest its members as to secure within its own local area the sale of a certain amount of the stock of this farmers' company."

The convention adjourned to meet at 8 p.m.

Friday Evening Session

The convention opened at 8 p.m., with the president in the chair.

Railway Rates Increase

On motion by Messrs. Carnahan and McKay, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that we voice our strong protest against the almost summary increase in freight rates recently approved. We believe that (1) this increase will be a positive detriment to production; (2) this increase amounts merely to a subsidy to the C.P.R.; (3) any deficit in the heavy capitalized government railroads should be borne by the treasury of the Dominion of Canada; (4) as this increase will immediately increase the cost of living and promote unrest in this country, it is extremely unwise at this stage of our period of reconstruction."

Election Funds

On motion by Dr. Mack, seconded by Mr. Hill, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, in the past there has been much corruption, inasmuch as too much has been used by people outside the constituency in elections;

"Therefore, be it resolved that no funds be accepted from anyone outside of a constituency for the purpose of making a selection of a representative."

Direct Legislation

On motion by R. J. Avison, seconded by Robt. Fair, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, the question of direct legislation being on a status of ultra vires, we think that as a province we should exert all concerted action in asking the federal government to have the British North America Act amended so as to give the power in the province of making direct legislation a law."

After some discussion the following resolution, presented by Messrs. Hill and English, was withdrawn:

"Whereas, the agricultural department, in our estimation, is one of the most important of the several cabinet departments, as it deals with the basic industry of the province, we urge that the powers of the Advisory Board of the Agricultural College be increased, and that the Extension Department be placed directly under

the control of the College, and, as the grain and livestock industry of this province is continually growing, the department will be called on to do more and better work, we think that a much larger grant should be placed in the hands of this department."

Banking Policy

The following resolution was presented by P. Cameron, seconded by O. Qually:

"That, whereas, the policy of duplication of expensive premises at the choicest locations means no increase of interest rate to depositors, or, except in rare cases, any lowering of rates to borrowers, but rather means a senseless duplication of expense, as witness six branches in Portage la Prairie, eight in Brandon and thirteen in the first eight blocks of Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, an expense entirely unwarranted and for which the people must pay;

"And, whereas, the policy of the establishment of branches in foreign countries offers altogether too great opportunities for the use of Canadian deposits abroad when these deposits are greatly needed at home (witness the last bank statement to the government for September, 1920), when loans of Canadian banks in foreign countries exceeded deposits in these countries by \$34,314,512, at a time when this money was seriously needed in Canada;

"And, whereas, the concentration and centralization of the control of the financial resources of the whole of Canada in the hands of a few individuals places these men in the position of benevolent autocrats and is dangerous to the future of Canada, because it enables them to control the press and the educational policies of our universities and colleges to too great a degree;

"Therefore it is resolved that we ask the National Progressive Party to pledge themselves if elected to office to so amend the Bank Act or effect such additional banking legislation as will more nearly meet the demands of healthy agricultural development, give to depositors a fairer interest rate, and decentralize the control of finance which have become so dangerous to the best interests of Canada."

It was moved in amendment by W. R. Wood and J. H. Martinson:

"That, whereas, in our opinion, the Canadian banking system is far from meeting adequately the needs of the people of this country;

"Therefore we urge the Canadian Council of Agriculture to prosecute definite and immediate investigation, with a view to offering to the people a progressive banking policy which shall be more fully in accord with our general principles than that which now obtains."

On the vote being taken the motion was declared lost and the amendment carried.

Firearms Legislation

The following resolution was presented by A. A. North, seconded by N. P. Lithander and adopted:

"Whereas, the parliament of Canada, by an Act passed in 1920, 10 and 11, George 5, chapter 43, section 2, did amend the provisions of section 118 of the Criminal Code, as re-enacted by chapter 46, 9 and 10, George 5, 1919, section 2, by making it a criminal offence, punishable with fine or imprisonment or both, for a person not having a permit to have in his possession, firearms of any description, saving, in the case of a British subject, a shot gun owned by him at the time of the enactment;

"And, whereas, this enactment not only works considerable hardship to peaceful and law-abiding citizens, but is also unduly restrictive to their liberties and rights;

"And, whereas, past experience has always shows that legislation such as this has no beneficial result so far as the professional criminal is concerned;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that this convention places itself upon record as being opposed to such a restrictive legislation, and, further, respectfully requests that the government take steps to secure the repeal of this amendment at the next sittings of parliament, and that in the meantime the Governor-General-in-Council be requested to suspend the operation of this section as amended."

Memorandum—Section 118 of the Criminal Code, as enacted by 3 and 4,

George 5th, chapter 13, 1913, and as further amended by chapter 46, 9 and 10, George 5th, 1919, section 2, and as further amended by 10 and 11, George 5th, chapter 43, 1920, now reads as follows:

"Everyone is guilty of an offence and liable to summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding \$100 and costs, or to imprisonment for three months, or to both fine and costs and imprisonment, who:

"(a) Not having a permit in Form 76, has upon his person or elsewhere than in his own dwelling house, shop, warehouse, counting-house or premises, or is carrying concealed a sheath-knife, boaknife, dagger, stiletto, metal knuckles, skull cracker or other offensive weapon that may be concealed upon his person;

"(aa) Has in his possession any cannon, machine gun, rifle, gun, revolver, pistol, bomb, or other firearm, or any air gun, or any device or contrivance for muffling or stopping the sound of any firearm, without having a permit therefor, as in Form 76, provided that any British subject shall not be required to obtain a permit with respect to any shot gun now owned by him."

Motor Licenses

The following resolution was presented by Mr. McKinnell, seconded by Mr. Mitchell:

"As reported in the press of recent date, the provincial government intends to advance the license fee on motor cars 50 per cent;

"And, whereas, many of the small cars are used and are essential to many persons in their business, these small cars are as necessary to him as the tools of a mechanic, the latter's tools being exempt from taxation;

"And, whereas, many miles of roads (under the Provincial Good Roads plan) have been built, the maintenance of such roads will be a heavy yearly charge to the municipalities;

"Therefore be it resolved that the provincial government be requested to adopt the tonnage system of taxation on motor licenses, thus placing an equitable tax on all motor driven vehicles."

It was moved in amendment by Messrs. Rutledge and Swanton, that this be referred to the Motor League, but on motion being put was declared lost.

It was moved by Messrs. Servage and Meneer, that this resolution be tabled, but on motion being put was declared lost.

On the main motion being put it was declared carried.

Government Grant for Cold Storage Co.

The following resolution was moved by Geo. Little, seconded by W. R. Wood:

"Whereas, an application has been made to the provincial government for a grant of \$200,000 for the erection of cold storage accommodation;

"And, whereas, we believe it to be against the public interest that grants be given indiscriminately to organizations of any nature;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention request the provincial government to make searching investigation of this proposition and assure themselves that it will supply the long-felt need for publicly-owned cold storage facilities before making any grant."

It was moved by Messrs. Seale and Morgan, that the resolution be tabled, but on the motion being put it was declared lost.

The resolution was then voted on and declared carried.

White Mud River Dams

On motion of R. C. Fahrni, seconded by L. G. Thomson, the following resolution was carried:

"Whereas, the committee report on the conditions re the dams on the White Mud River has been accepted by this convention;

"And, whereas, the C.P.R. has built the dams on the White Mud River in accordance with the government regulations;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention instruct the provincial executive to take this matter up with the Dominion government, and ask the government to have the regulations changed, so that railways will be compelled to put in gates as suggested (where practicable), and that fish ladders be constructed so as to allow fish to ascend at any water level."

School Funds

On motion by Messrs. Wood and Borton, the following resolution was referred to the executive for action:

"That, whereas, in the locality of Elkdale there are four schools in unorganized territory that will be closed in the next month owing to the fact that the banks have refused to lend any money to keep them going; and, whereas, there are at least 35 children in one school alone who will be deprived of education in consequence;

"Therefore be it resolved that this convention of U.F.M. ask the Board of Education for the province to take care of this case."

Unclaimed Wheat Board Funds

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Hill, seconded by Dr. Mack, and adopted:

"Whereas, the press reports that a large number of certificates issued by the Wheat Board have not been turned in for payment; and, whereas, this money is the property of the farmers held in trust by the Wheat Board;

"We resolve that the executive make enquiries as to the amount and proposed disposition of said funds."

High School Support

The following resolution, presented by Messrs. Parsons and McKinnell, was discussed:

"That, whereas, the burden of taxation in small urban districts for the support of a high school has become unduly oppressive;

"And, whereas, the high school serves the rural districts as well as the urban;

"Resolved that the maintenance of all high schools be borne by the province."

On motion by Mr. McKittrick, seconded by P. Wright, it was agreed that this matter be transferred to the locals for discussion as part of the educational policy of the U.F.M.

Grading Oil

The following resolution, presented by R. E. H. Morgan, seconded by F. Carter, was adopted:

"Whereas, we, as the United Farmers of Manitoba, have to sell our grain according to grade; therefore be it resolved that we do hereby request that the provincial government enact legislation governing the sale of gasoline, coal oil, and all fuel oils in the province of Manitoba, and require all aforementioned oils to be sold according to grade, said grades to be a standard for the province."

The mayor of Brandon addressed the convention briefly, expressing the pleasure of the citizens on having the association meet in the city and their cordial good wishes for the future success of the movement.

A short time was then spent in literary and musical entertainment. Mr. John Seale, of Dauphin, rendering a selection from Drummond, and solos being given by Thos. Wood and W. J. Jones.

The president paid a tribute to the worth and work of J. W. McQuay, of Dauphin, and expressed the regret of the association generally that he is taking up his residence in a distant part of the United States. In response, Mr. McQuay addressed the convention, stating how much he owed personally to the movement and presenting some lines along which he hoped its future success might be assured.

On motion by Peter Wright, seconded by W. R. Wood, it was agreed that the

association express its thanks to the city of Brandon, the mayor and council, and the band which had furnished musical entertainment in connection with the convention.

On motion by R. J. Avison, seconded by Bruce Edie, the convention expressed its appreciation of the presence of the press representatives and the work done by them in reporting the work of the convention.

The president addressed the convention briefly, expressing the thanks of the association to the visitors from other provinces.

On motion by Messrs. Graham and Wood, the convention expressed its cordial appreciation of the work done by the resolutions committee and by C. H. Burnell, as convention secretary.

The convention closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

COLIN H. BURNELL,
Convention Secretary.

THE FOUR-FOLD CHALLENGE OF THE YEAR

The new Board have carefully considered the situation and have drafted a program embracing the following points. They call your local—your local board—your membership, to do their utmost to secure that our association shall measure up to the demand of the time.

1. **The New National Policy.** The federal arena is being prepared for action. We have a policy, a truly national policy, but our people in many cases are still strangers to it. It must be taught to our people. Every speaker should do something to inform his audience as to the principles we stand for. Instruction on the platform is one of our vital responsibilities for the year.

2. **The Wheat Pool.** The most far-reaching enterprise on which farmers have ever embarked should call forth enthusiastic support. It is co-operative in principle. It is sound from a business point of view. It is feasible if the conditions of acreage and finance can be met. It is designed to help the less fortunate and to give the average man a square deal. But unless we organize to tell the whole rural population of Manitoba about it, it may be delayed for years.

3. **Co-operative Enterprises, especially the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd.** We have always advocated co-operation. There are opportunities now for wider co-operation than ever before. Local co-operative bodies are looking toward combination. We can assist. The Dairy Company is our own. Every local can arrange to back it to the extent of selling shares. (Get particulars from G. W. Tovell, 511 McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.)

4. **The Provincial Political Platform.** No more important task could be entrusted to any body of people than that of devising plans and principles for securing the greatest good to the greatest number of our people in Manitoba. Careful investigation, dispassionate judgment, calm deliberation and sane and earnest thinking will be demanded. Every local should be up to 100 per cent. strength if we are to serve the province rightly in this important undertaking.

For all our work the first requirement is membership. Every local should now proceed with the re-enrolment of its full membership. Then there remains the exertion of our full strength toward enrolling our objective of 25,000. For 1921, the United Farmers of Manitoba expects every man—and woman—to take up at once his or her share of the year's duty.

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U.F.W.M.—President's Address

As members of this great organization, whither do our new year reflections lead us? Surely we feel thankful for the progress we have made in the past year and for the realization of our ever-increasing influence, and that we are stepping out with a determination to devote every spare moment toward promoting the ideals for which we stand.

Certain definite principles are embodied in the constitution of our association, such principles as equality for men and women, the development of the co-operative spirit, cultural advancement, the common good to all mankind, and it is gratifying to find that many of these principles are coming into their own.

For years we have fought for prohibition, and at last the will of the people has prevailed, and we have the assurance that on the first of February our province, together with Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Nova Scotia, will be bone dry.

Since last convention the women for the first time have had the privilege of taking part in a provincial election, also in a prohibition referendum, assisting in the conduct of the election by assuming the responsibility of holding office. Contrary to predictions, they have suffered no ill effects from the experience. In fact, the presence of the women at the polls seemed to have a steadying effect to such an extent that it would be almost impossible to have a repetition of the impurities of the system of conducting past elections.

Another important circumstance occurred this year in that we had the opportunity of presenting to the tariff commission a report of the disabilities with which the farm women have been laboring for so long. It was a fortunate occurrence that we were able to get so near the fountain head, for a grievance that is well exposed is half cured. I believe we made our case so plain that the members of the commission must surely have caught our view. I consider the case altogether as it was presented by Mr. Wood and Miss Finch particularly well prepared, and it must have been convincing when prominent

papers such as *The Globe* and *Toronto Star* commented favorably on it.

As the privilege of the franchise has been given to us, it is our duty to use it in what we conceive to be the best interests of our country, for our country is sadly in need of thoughtful men and women exerting their influence in protecting the producer and the consumer, who are the only classes unprotected by the tariff laws of our land. These laws must be modified so that those who uphold the basic industries may be relieved of the burden which makes their success so difficult. Does not this responsibility rest on our shoulders? We are a body of men and women pledged to the highest ideals, standing for absolute purity in public life, and devoted to the upbuilding of a better, truer, happier, and freer country than ever we have had before. It is just as essential that we work as diligently and earnestly for the maintenance of these principles as we did in the work of winning the war. The goal we are striving to reach is the same.

The opportunity is ours, if we but pull together, of making our voice heard from ocean to ocean, but success in our work, as in all other great movements, depends on having a definite purpose in view. General Booth had an objective before him when he established the Salvation Army. He and his followers withstood the taunts and slurs of the public for the sake of their cause. Gradually the barriers of prejudice were overcome, and the movement became popular, but its popularity was only brought about by the workers themselves having faith in their leaders, devotion to their cause, and a willingness to sacrifice for an ideal. Difficulties we will come up against, as we have done in the past, but if there were no difficulties we would lose the characteristics that effort always brings. Difficulties are the things that show what men and women are. Obstacles must be overcome in every local, and these can only be surmounted by each member being imbued with the same ideals that characterized the pioneers of the Salvation Army—faith in the leaders, devotion to the cause, and a willingness to sacrifice for the ideals of the association.

We are much pleased with the progress we have made for the present, but we must not stop here. We should have 90 per cent. of the people at least organized. At the same time we do not believe the number of sections or the number of members indicates the highest benefit we have received from our work. The true value of our organization is in the opportunity it has given so many of us to develop the abilities which most of us never dreamed we possessed, to extend our vision and make us understand the possibilities of our organization. If we could only get every member to grasp the real value of it, we could make our province fairly ring with the vast importance of the movement.

Locals must be in a prosperous condition, for they are the foundation on which we must build. Almost every local excels in something in which another fails. The fraternizing of one local with another, the personal contact of the members, the exchange of ideas, will, therefore, do much toward keeping alive in them a good spirit and a progressive outlook on life. The question arises so often, "What can we do to keep up interest in our local?" The answer is system. We find where there are good, healthy locals that they are working with a definite policy for the year, that they have taken a survey of their district, and have given great care in the selection of systematic, energetic officers in the embryo stage of their local; that they have chosen women and men who have grasped the meaning of the movement, and who have decided that their objective is to make a success of it, just as we did with our Red Cross and patriotic work. Rain or shine, we were at our post during the war days; rain or shine, we should be at our post now, or we cannot expect to have success. We all well remember during the war the letter the French mother sent to her son in Canada:

"My Dear Boy: You will be grieved to learn that your two brothers have been killed. Their country needed them, and they gave everything they had to save her. Your country needs you, and while I am not going to suggest that you return to fight for France, if you do not return at once, never come."

Multitudes are living in that spirit

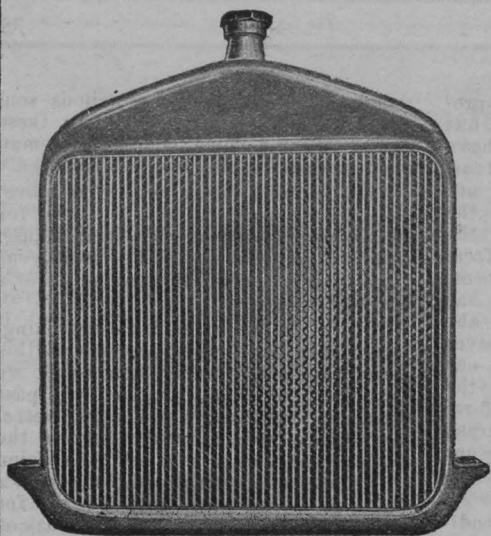
today. He must have a callous soul who can pass through times like these and not hear a voice, whose call a man must answer or else lose his soul.

Your country needs you; your movement needs you; to you it looks for leadership and for service to its cause. Are you going to respond? Is it your duty to serve, or is it your neighbor's duty?

This is the time for heart-searching. I earnestly hope we have come to this convention with the confidence that we have done our duty throughout the past year, and that we are willing, if necessary, to do more than our duty in the coming year, and so help fulfil the vision of an unselfish world, whose people's motto is, "Each for all and all for each." To us has been given the task of blending and uniting the diverse elements within our country, of forming the whole into a nation with a single purposeful devotion to its Maker, knowing that "All is of God that is and is to be, and God is good;" of bringing into being a new world, a unified, revitalized, courageous world, a world founded on the human principle of comradeship, a world that will be a fatherland to all mankind. The eyes of the people are directed to us. We can truly say in Longfellow's words:

"Sail on, O Union, strong and great,
Humanity with all its fears,
With all its hope of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!"

Let us go forward then for the coming year with the slogan, "Unite and Conquer"—unite to help mankind conquer for truth and righteousness. Let us do away with apathy and indifference—the two parasites that sap the life blood of the race. Let us march on with steadfast purpose and never-failing endeavor, remembering that it is not the length of our lives, but the breadth of them that counts, and so "with malice toward none, with charity to all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan—to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations."



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U.F.W.M.—Board of Directors' Report

In presenting the report of the Board of Directors of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, for the year 1920, it gives me great pleasure to state that this year has been one of marked success in our movement. Not only has additional interest been created and a larger membership been secured through the faithful and conscientious work of the members of the directorate in conjunction with local workers, but our association has gained in prestige and now occupies a leading place amongst the organized bodies of the day.

During the year two board meetings and three executive meetings have been held. At the first meeting it was decided that, while the organized farm women should be known provincially as the United Farm Women of Manitoba, that the name Women's Section should be retained for all meetings of the women members within the local. As it was considered that the membership, aims and work of the women and men in the movement were one, a common treasury with the United Farmers was agreed upon. If former doubts were entertained as to the wisdom of having a single source of revenue and disbursement of moneys, they have long since been dispelled by the satisfactory working and the effectiveness of the system.

The two members of the directorate appointed to serve with the president, vice-president and secretary on the executive were Mrs. S. E. Gee and Mrs. Jas. Elliott. Mrs. Parker was elected as representative from the United Farm Women on the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Definite plans for increasing women membership were mapped out at the first board meeting. Political action being the keynote of interest throughout the province, it became the great incentive for enrolling women both during the political drive and in the locals during the time of the provincial election and the prohibition referendum. Wherever it was pushed by local workers it was effective in securing the desired result of increased membership. Other methods adopted were: A letter written by each director to the locals within her district asking that she be put in touch with the ladies in the

community; the provincial secretary circularizing the locals, stating that the services of the lady directors of their respective districts were at their disposal throughout the year, and the provincial secretary writing the mixed locals requesting that they appoint a lady in each local as a convener of the women's committee of the U.F.M. for the purpose of receiving literature from the U.F.W.M. Central office and of presenting and discussing this literature with the members at their local meetings. Numerous letters were written but few replied to, so that the results expected from this avenue were somewhat disappointing. It was found, however, that where secretaries of local U.F.M.'s responded that splendid work was accomplished in enlisting the interest of the women in the provincial organization and in unifying local activities.

Besides the effort directed toward increasing women membership, the board determined that concentration should be given by all women members in locals to the following special activities for the year: The creation of a stronger prohibition sentiment throughout the province, preparatory to the referendum being taken; a study of the Dower Law and Wills Act, assistance to rural schools and New Canadian schools, and the enrollment of the young people in the movement. The majority of the Women's Sections actively entered into the special work as suggested. Literature was published to further assist the locals in their enterprises and attract women to the movement. Special U.F.W.M. publicity sheets, entitled, "Doors of Opportunity Open to Women," were printed and sent out to each local; reprints of Miss Archibald's article on the "Hot Rural Luncheon" were secured, and also pamphlets edited by women and issued by the Canadian Council of Agriculture distributed amongst the women members.

Recognizing the limited time at the disposal of the farm women for the study of rural problems, the board appointed committees to undertake research work and gather information on some of the important subjects in which they were interested. The committees

were appointed synonymous with those of the Women's Section, Canadian Council of Agriculture, as it was felt that in this way the interprovincial and provincial work could be co-related and strength gained in the unification of activities and advancement of all mutual aims. The committees and their respective conveners are as follows: Social Service, Miss Mable Johnson, Chater; Public Health, Mrs. H. G. Thornton, Little Souris; Immigration, Mrs. J. B. Parker, Gilbert Plains; Marketing, Mrs. A. Tooth, Eli; Community Work, Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden; Young People, Mrs. Jas. Elliott, Cardale; and Property Laws, Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes. Provincial reports from each of these committees with the exception of the committee on community work are being presented at the convention. Community work being so varied in the different localities, it was found impossible to gather data other than that of a local nature. As property laws is a subject of very wide scope, a special committee was appointed for the study of the Dower Law. Following is the personnel of the committee named at the first board meeting: Mr. J. L. Brown, president; Mrs. S. E. Gee, Miss Finch, and Mr. D. G. McKenzie, vice-president. Throughout the year, Mrs. Gee has been called upon to address a large number of meetings on the Dower Law, and considerable interest has been awakened in its operation and the necessity of working for amendments to the Act. Interprovincial committee reports from the Women's Section, Canadian Council of Agriculture, have been submitted to each member of the provincial board, who have found the material contained therein full of practical information when preparing addresses.

Resolutions received at the Central Office during the year and dealt with by the board have been: First, from last year's annual convention a resolution asking that all people handling food-stuffs be compelled to have a clear health certificate. As the scope covered by this resolution was too broad to be recommended for enactment into law, the resolution was tabled. Second, a resolution asking that the government advance loans where necessary to pupils taking normal and high school work. In an interview with the Minister of Education, he intimated that where

such loans had been granted they had not proved satisfactory, and at present the government did not consider them practicable. Third, a resolution asking for the establishment of a summer course at the Agricultural College for the rural young people of our province, to be conducted along the lines of the Junior United Farmers of Alberta summer courses. When it was considered that few of the young people of our province are yet organized in our movement, it was recognized that there would be no organization through which to appeal to them to obtain the necessary enrollment, providing that such a course was arranged for. The suggestion, however, has been carried out for both young people and seniors in the Rural University Course that is being held at the University in Winnipeg from January 17th to 28th, inclusive, of the current year. If this proves successful it will, no doubt, pave the way for further advancement along similar lines of education. Fourth, a resolution asking that the U.F.W.M. convention be held one day earlier than the general convention in order that the women might have the privilege of attending the main convention for important discussions. This resolution has been acted upon this year, with the success as noted by our present gathering.

The work of the United Farm Women of Manitoba has been brought into closer and more harmonious relationship with that of other organizations by the sending of fraternal delegates to the annual farm people's conventions in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and to the W.C.T.U. and Congress of Welfare Commission conventions in our own province.

This is the first year that our organization has not affiliated with the National Council of Women of Canada. The question of their federal platform, the attitude of many of their members toward protection and the fact that we now have a national organization through which we may direct our energies for national development, have been some of the outstanding reasons that have influenced our organization to leave the matter of affiliation in abeyance during the past year.

The members of the directorate have felt that the inability to hold the regular full board meeting in the fall on account of insufficient provincial funds

has been an irreparable loss to the association. During the busy summer season farm work tends to break the continuity of association work, so that the members feel the necessity of meeting as soon as the harvest rush is over in order to consult together regarding the progress of the movement, to link up the early part of the year's activities with the fall work, to review the association's achievements for the purpose of marking the points that need strengthening, to map out the fall and early winter's organization meetings and to gain the enthusiasm derived from

personal contact so that they may go forward with renewed courage to build up the association. To ensure success, the board appreciates the fact that greater effort must be made during the coming year to enlarge the membership, so that the organization may be supplied with funds sufficient to carry into effect the association's aims and projects.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MRS. A. MCGREGOR,
Neepawa District Director,
Keyes, Man.

THE U.F.W.M. PROGRAM FOR 1921

The U.F.W.M. Board of Directors have drafted the following program of work for their members. After the year's study in each local the delegates should come fully prepared for a thorough discussion of each subject at the 1922 U.F.W.M. annual convention.

1. **Marketing.** Study of Egg and Poultry Marketing Acts, local demonstrations in killing and dressing poultry and grading and shipping eggs, and the practical support of the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Ltd.

2. **Young People.** Organization of junior locals and associate members, letters and circulars on young people's work, and a competition on a provincial junior yell.

3. **Education.** Study of consolidated schools and municipal school boards, debates and a series of political lessons on the Manitoba page of The Guide.

4. **Rural Survey.** Each board to make a survey of its community under Central direction in June.

5. **Farm and Household Accounts.** Encouragement of good bookkeeping, a competition with a prize for the best book of farm accounts.

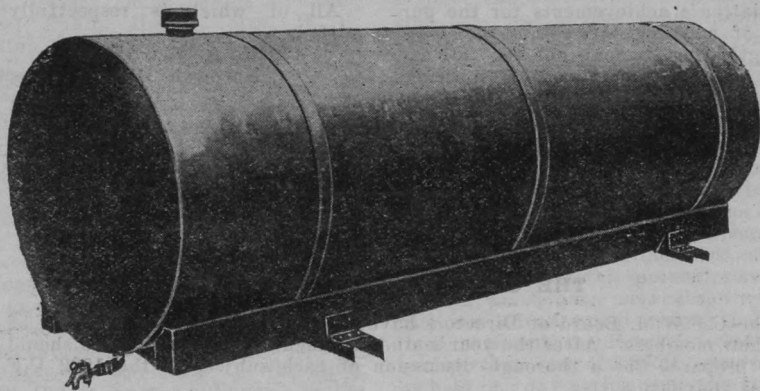
6. **Public Health.** Better Baby Conferences, and co-operation with public health nurses.

7. **Relief Work.** Attention in local communities, locals to supply needy families.

(See page 92. For further particulars write the Provincial U.F.W.M. Secretary, 306 Bank of Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.)



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U.F.W.M.—Secretary's Report

In presenting to you the third annual report of the United Farm Women of Manitoba, it gives me much pleasure in stating that the past year has been one of great prosperity in our association, prosperity not only from the point of membership, but in increased interest and in greater breadth of vision in local work. Thirty new Women's Sections have been organized during the past year, six of these being formed late in the winter for enrolment in 1921. For the three years since the United Farm Women have been working as a provincial organized body, their progress has been as follows: Forty-two Women's Sections organized in 1918, 29 in 1919, and 30 in 1920, making a total of 101 Women's Sections to date. Out of this number one section has disbanded, eight others are working in mixed locals, two have been reorganized, and nine have not reported to the Central office at any time during the year.

New Women's Sections

The new Women's Sections organized during 1920 by districts are: Brandon-Sinclair, Souris and Willen; Dauphin-Bieton's Heath, Mountview and Grand Narrows; Macdonald-Elm Creek, Fannystelle, Greenway, Holland, Homewood, and Roland; Marquette-Cameron, Cardale, Oak River, Shellmouth, Silvertown, Vista, Willen, with Angusville and Rossburn reorganized; Neepawa-Emmeline, and Kinross; Portage-Burnside and Macdonald; Selkirk-Cloverdale, Eriksdale, Grosse Isle, Gimli, and Mapleton; Souris-Elgin; Lisgar-Glenora.

Annual Reports

Thirty-six annual reports have been received from the Women's Sections. As all members who are alive to the welfare of our movement are also interested in knowing whether their local's activities have been reported to the Central office, a list of those making returns is here given. Careful attention should be paid to the names of the locals as it is only from this list that each member may ascertain whether the dues that she has paid to the provincial association have ever reached the Central office. If not, we presume that each member will determine the reason for the remissness in her own local. Annual reports have been received from the

following Women's Sections: Albert, Angusville, Arden, Arthur, Bagot, Burnside, Cloverdale, Cranmer, Cypress River, Dropmore, Elgin, Elm Creek, Forrest, Gimli, Grand Narrows, Harlington, Greenway, Holland, Holmfield, Kaleida, Kelwood, Little Souris, Keyes, Manson, Mather, Minto, Mountview, Oakville, Ogilvie, Roaring River, Roland, Rounthwaite, Souris, Springfield, Treheune, Verona, and Woodnorth. The sections organized for 1921 have not been included in this list. Reports have also been received from the conveners of the Women's committees in the two mixed locals, Hazeldean and Springvale.

Membership

Compiling statistics from the reports that have been received, we find that the membership in those reporting is 784, an average of slightly over 22 members per local. By returns from 32 other Women's Sections we get an additional membership of 420, but this is only approximate, as these figures were received some time before the close of the year, and doubtless the membership has been increased since then. Fifty-four mixed locals report the women membership as 397, making a total in all Women's Sections and mixed locals of 1,601 women members for the year 1920, an increase over last year of 469 members, or almost 50 per cent. Just what the records of the actual membership would be had we received reports from every local cannot be readily approximated.

Holland gives a splendid example of what can be accomplished in 11½ months' organization. Ninety-five members answer roll call in their section, and 15 others attend meetings, but have not yet fully paid up their dues. The question naturally arises, "By what means did they succeed?" The reply is, "By hard work from sacrificing workers who promoted successfully the co-operative purchasing of fruit." For the first time this year we have three locals, Cranmer, Holland and Kaleida, reporting their communities as 100 per cent. organized.

Those locals without women members should find an incentive for securing them in the words of encouragement

received from the U.F.M. secretaries. As an example, I quote the following in answer to the question, "In what ways do you find the women contributing to the progress of the movement?": "They have great enthusiasm, meet regularly, and take the lead in community work." "They are a good help; they give a great deal of assistance by making our meetings more interesting;" and "Ladies are the backbone of our local." The latter remark comes from a local having a membership of 50 men and seven women. Women members have proved their ability in the financial side of the movement. Too often the monetary advantages are those that appeal. To those locals who desire helpmates in this line we would recommend the work of 29 Women's Sections, who have raised during the year \$4,455.12, an average of \$153.63 per section.

Organization Work

Most of the organization work done during the year has been by the members of our directorate. Though many have found the summer a very strenuous one, the majority have taken advantage of the lull between busy seasons for active U.F.M. propaganda. While the response to letters written by the directors and the provincial secretary to mixed locals requesting that they appoint a convener of a woman's committee for the purpose of receiving U.F.W.M. literature for discussion in their locals has met with meagre results, and while letters written by the directors offering their services in locals have received little attention, yet very effective results have unquestionably attended the personal visits of officers to communities. A number of directors report having attended from five to 40 meetings, and having been successful in organizing as many as six Women's Sections, as well as securing women membership in mixed locals. Our president, Mrs. Wood, ever faithful to the organization, has always been at our call throughout the year, giving her services wherever required in the various districts.

Besides the added enrolment secured through the women officers, we owe a great part of our increased membership to the men in our association, who have given so freely of their time and their

support. Lack of interest and of a recognition of woman's place in the movement have long since faded away from amongst the directorate of the U.F.M. and their field workers. The sympathy and encouragement they have given us in our weak efforts, weak because of the newness of public work to us, has been the one saving grace in our movement. With the confidence they have placed in us we could not help but rise, and though our feet have as yet only touched the lower rungs of the ladder, with their continued support we hope to progress to greater heights. Too great appreciation cannot be expressed of the help given us by the provincial secretary of the U.F.M., Mr. Wood. There are many times that our work would have been at a standstill had it not been for his co-operation, his assistance in solving problems, in arranging meetings, and in giving us the never-failing word of encouragement.

Conferences

Each year the activities of the women are developing. In October the U.F.W.M. executive had the opportunity of presenting their views on the tariff before the Tariff Commission in Brandon. Copies of the memoranda presented have been requested by and forwarded to various organizations in the three prairie provinces.

A woman's conference was inaugurated last year in the Neepawa district under the direction of the district officers. In June all ladies, whether members of the U.F.W.M. or not, were invited to attend the rally at Gladstone, and with picnic baskets stowed away in their cars, they met for a discussion of women's problems and an informal "get acquainted" luncheon in the open. So successful was the conference that they are planning to make it a feature of their regular year's program.

The secretaries' conference in Winnipeg in June proved once again a gathering of great worth to the movement. As each local bore the expense of its representatives, the attendance was not large, but workers were present, and many problems were threshed out. The heart-to-heart discussions do much to clear away the difficulties which, if allowed to stand, would prove great barriers to our progress.

Rest Tents and Rest Rooms

The U.F.M. rest tent at the Brandon fair is fast becoming a permanent feature of the exhibition, and is appreciated by the hot and weary travellers who journey from all parts of the province. To the Women's Sections surrounding Brandon and to the directors of the Brandon district were given the charge of the tent, and they were right on the spot to welcome the guests and to distribute literature. In this way the movement is being brought to the eyes of those who have not stopped to investigate it for themselves. Mrs. Gee's boost of buttons carried over 100 U.F.M. brooches and pins to different localities.

The installation of rest rooms has made greater advancement this year than ever before. Mothers at last are beginning to realize what a comfort and asset to health rest rooms are, and what a splendid gathering place for the young people who stop in town for the evenings. Ten per cent. of the Women's Sections now enjoy this popular meeting place. Besides the commodious rest rooms in Dauphin, Brandon, Portage, Souris, Neepawa, and Carman, which are supported by the municipality, smaller ones have been established in Birnie, Togo, Mather, and Woodnorth, and are supported by funds raised by the United Farm Women.

Education

Marked educational advancement is noted each year amongst our members. Gradually the locals are acquiring system in their work. This year 50 per cent. of those reporting have followed definite programs. Debates, addresses, papers and discussions on household problems, community work, economic questions and legislation, all find a place in their year's course. To assist the locals during the coming year suggested U.F.W.M. programs have been printed in the Central office, and one forwarded to each of the nine officers in every local. Three thousand nine hundred sheets of literature, entitled "Doors of Opportunity Open to Women," have been circulated in the province, as well as a number of Canadian Council of Agriculture pamphlets.

Fifteen out of 32 Women's Sections report libraries. Nine of these have travelling libraries, secured from the

Extension Service and the McGill Loan Library, and the remainder have permanent libraries, to which they add books every year.

Sixty per cent. of the Women's Sections have been visited by U.F.W.M. speakers during the year, and a number of others have been favored by outside talent, the expenses of which have been met from their local treasury.

The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture is becoming better known to our members each year. Dressmaking appears to be the popular course, millinery ranking next. Twenty out of 28 Women's Sections who answered the question, "Have you applied for a demonstrator?" report having sent in their application, but only nine requests out of the number have been complied with. The courses are giving splendid satisfaction, but great regret is expressed that local needs cannot be supplied.

Another evidence that our rural women are endeavoring to acquaint themselves more fully with the movement is the use that they are making of the U.F.M. hand-book. Half of the locals have introduced it, and from some of those who are actually following its suggestions we get the report that it is creating live officers.

Numerous requests come in to the Central office during the year for literature to assist the members in preparing debates and papers for meetings. The Central office is often handicapped in supplying material, as their supply of literature is limited, but the Manitoba Agricultural College has rallied to our help by loaning package libraries, which are to be had whenever requested. The libraries sent out consist of articles clipped from papers and filed under separate headings. Members requiring the loan of these should apply direct to the Library Department of the M.A.C.

Young People's Work

Young people's work has made wonderful advancement in our locals this year, the associate membership having more than doubled. Last year we closed with 104 associate members; this year we have 234 enrolled. The young people have not waited for the provincial association to take steps to provide them with a junior constitution, but have followed the methods adopted

in the western provinces, and in six districts have organized junior locals. In the order of their formation they are: Verona, Pine View, Minto, Mapleton, Blair, and Bagot. Each junior U.F.M. local is working under the direction of a U.F.M. or U.F.W.M. senior member. At their meetings the leader usually gives an instructive address, and the children take part in the program by giving papers, readings, recitations, or songs. Community work, social work, and the work of helping their own and New Canadian schools have occupied most of their time. Where the young people have become associate members in the adult local they have acted as assistant secretaries, taken charge of libraries, served at teas and banquets, given addresses at meetings and acted as the leader of the discussion on the junior paper. Contests in sewing, flower and weed collections, gopher hunting, prizes for essays and for school work have been the means used by locals to enlist the interest of the children.

Medical Health

It gives us great pleasure to report that 34 per cent. of our locals are now being provided with public health nurses. A number of other sections have been working to secure these services for the past two years, and have done a great deal towards educating public opinion, but have not yet reached the stage where the school trustees and councillors receive the application favorably. Two districts, Kinostota and Fisher Branch, who formerly had no medical help closer than 40 miles, have each received this year the services of a Red Cross nurse, who is carrying on the work of caring for the sick in the districts practically free of charge.

Relief Work

It is a matter of great regret that necessity still exists for relief work. Last year our Women's Sections aided the dried-out areas in the West. This year the appeal has come from the Home Department of the Soldiers' Settlement Board. Many returned soldiers' families are destitute on account of no crop returns, and requests have come to us for assistance in both food and clothing. Miss Crawford, the provincial district director of the Home Department, S.S.B., acknowledges the contributions she has received in these

words: "Would you please thank the United Farm Women for what they have done to help the families of our soldier settlers. The Women's Institutes have been helping me this winter, and between the Institutes and the Farm Women I have been able to send clothing to 60 families. At the present time I have 12 families who have asked for clothing, and I am unable to send it, as I have no cast-off clothing left. I have to thank the United Farm Women for the groceries they sent to some of the families at Christmas time."

Publicity

This year the local secretaries on the whole have been more faithful in reporting their activities throughout the year. As The Guide is only able to devote one page a week to club reports, they have found it impossible to give publicity to monthly reports from over 1,800 clubs in the three provinces. Realizing that we would not in this way give satisfaction to our locals, we have adopted a system whereby all local reports are sent as soon as possible after their reception at the Central office to various provincial weekly papers. The reports are now being forwarded for publication to the Free Press, the Weekly Tribune, and four New Canadian papers, the Canadian Ranok (Ruthenian), the Northwestern (German), the Norrona-Norwegian, the Svenska-Canada-Tidningen (Swedish), and the Logberg (Icelandic). Stories of special work and annual reports from locals are still being published in The Guide. In this way a larger and more efficient service is being rendered.

Follow-Up Work

To more effectively carry on the work of our association a good follow-up system should be established in each district for the coming year. The situation at present is that many locals die after the first organization meeting, simply through the lack of knowing how to continue the work of the movement. As our number of workers is growing every year, there should be no difficulty in having each new local visited and assisted until they catch the gleam that will light them on their way to future progress.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MABEL E. FINCH,

Provincial U.F.W.M., Secretary.



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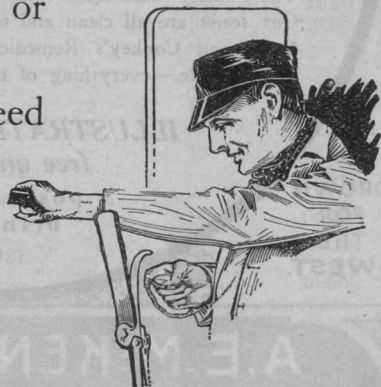
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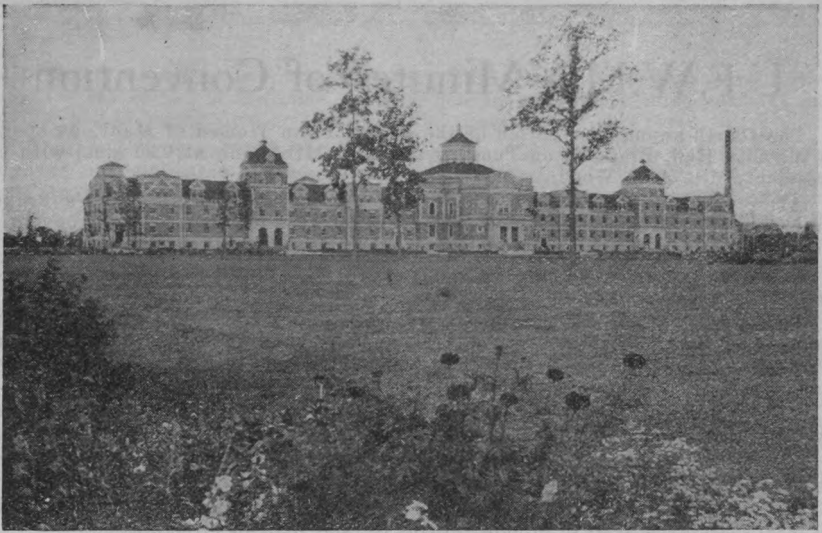
U.F.W.M.—Comparative Statement

1919—1920

Local Women's Section.	1919 Member- ship	1920 Member- ship	1920 Dues paid into Central up to Dec. 31st
Albert	13	11	\$11.00
Angusville	—	16	16.00
Arden	—	30	30.00
Arthur	14	14	14.00
Avonlea	—	—	—
Bagot	23	22	22.00
Basswood	8	—	—
Beresford	—	—	—
Benito	—	—	—
Bietons Heath	—	—	—
Birnie	20	19	19.00
Blaris	12	—	—
Brookdale	31	—	—
Burnside	—	11	11.00
Cameron	—	—	—
Cardale.....Organized for 1921	—	—	—
Chater	25	—	—
Cloverdale	—	7	7.00
Cranmer	14	12	12.00
Cypress River	73	55	55.00
Douglas	12	—	—
Dropmore	—	13	13.00
Dumfries	—	—	—
Dunston	—	—	—
Durban	—	—	—
Edrans	—	—	—
Edwin	—	7	7.00
Elm Bank	12	—	—
Elm Creek	—	21	21.00
Elgin	—	36	36.00
Emmeline	—	—	—
Eriksdale	—	—	—
Fannystelle	—	—	—
Forrest	22	17	17.00
Gilbert Plains	13	—	—
Gimli	—	12	12.00
Glenora.....Organized for 1921	—	—	—
Goodlands	—	—	—
Grand Narrows	14	14	14.00
Greenway	—	—	—
Grosse Isle.....Organized for 1921	—	—	—
Harlington	17	20	20.00
Holland	—	95	95.00
Holmfield	12	35	35.00
Homewood	—	—	—
Hood	11	—	—
Howden	—	—	—
Irvington	—	—	—
Justice	15	—	—
Kaleida	18	17	17.00
Kelwood	8	28	28.00
Kemnay	—	—	—
Kenville	—	—	—

Local Women's Section	1919 Member- ship	1920 Member- ship	1920 Dues paid into Central up to Dec. 31st
Keyes	27	—	—
Kinistota	—	—	—
Little Souris	34	29	\$29.00
Longburn	12	—	—
Macdonald..... Organized for 1921	—	—	—
Mapleton	—	—	—
Manson	—	23	23.00
Mather	25	20	20.00
Millbrook	13	—	—
Minto	49	35	35.00
Moline	—	—	—
Mountview	—	14	14.00
Myrtle	—	—	—
Oakhurst	—	—	—
Oak Lake	15	27	27.00
Oakville	40	38	38.00
Oak River..... Organized for 1921	—	—	—
Ogilvie	7	10	10.00
Osprey	9	—	—
Otterburne	10	—	—
Plumas	16	—	—
Primrose	8	—	—
Ravensworth	—	—	—
Riding Mountain	14	—	—
Roaring River	8	8	8.00
Rounthwaite	27	21	21.00
Roseisle	14	—	—
Rossburn	—	—	—
Royallen	—	—	—
Roland	—	10	10.00
Sanford	—	—	—
Salem	—	—	—
Shellmouth	—	—	—
Southend	—	—	—
Silverton	—	—	—
Sinclair	—	—	—
Souris	—	46	46.00
Springfield	—	14	14.00
Springhill	16	16	16.00
Stonewall	—	—	—
Thornhill	15	—	—
Treherne	7	17	17.00
Tupper	—	—	—
Verona	14	14	14.00
Vista..... Organized for 1921	—	—	—
Woodlands	—	—	—
Woodnorth	—	27	27.00
Willen..... Organized for 1921	—	—	—

Manitoba Agricultural College



The Manitoba Agricultural College, with its splendid buildings and equipment and teaching staff, exists for the farmers of Manitoba. Every winter the college halls are crowded with farmers' sons and daughters, with a sprinkling of young men and women from the city. A variety of courses is given with the idea of meeting the various needs of the country.

Young people of the farm who have the desire and the opportunity to improve their education should write early in the summer for the new calendar to see what their own college has to offer. There will be accommodation for four hundred students in the residence.

OPENS IN OCTOBER

All the regular winter courses open in October—or not later than the 1st of November.

OFFERS TO YOUNG MEN

Young men may choose a one winter's course in stock judging, field crops, forge and woodwork, English, arithmetic, farm accounting, dairy and poultry;

Or they may take a two-year course along similar lines;

Or the five-year course leading to the degree of B.S.A.; or the two months' course in traction engineering.

COURSES FOR YOUNG WOMEN

Young women may elect a one winter's course in cooking, dressmaking, millinery, home nursing, household management, English and arithmetic, or music;

Or they may decide to take a two-year course along similar lines;

Or the five-year course leading to the degree of B.H.E.

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

Grade 11 or matriculation is required for entrance to the Degree Courses. For all other courses no educational barrier is set up, but anyone over 16 years of age may come.

The college sends out on application free bulletins giving results of investigational work being done and invites correspondence on farm problems.

JOHN BRACKEN

President

G. A. SPROULE

Registrar

U.F.W.M.—Minutes of Convention

The fourth annual convention of the United Farm Women of Manitoba opened in the City Hall, Brandon, on Tuesday, January 11th, 1921, at 9.30 a.m., with the president, Mrs. J. S. Wood, in the chair.

After greetings from the president and the repeating of the Lord's Prayer, on motion of Mrs. Tooth, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, the privileges of the convention were extended to the fraternal delegates, the press and all visitors.

It was moved by Mrs. Thornton, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, that Mrs. Moxham be secretary of the convention. Carried.

The minutes of the last convention were taken as read. After correction being made to include the minute, "That the annual convention of the United Farm Women be held one day earlier than that of the general convention," it was moved by Mrs. Thornton, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, that the minutes be adopted.

Following brief announcements, the board of directors' report was presented by Mrs. A. McGregor.

Moved by Mrs. A. McGregor, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, that the report as read be adopted. Carried.

In the discussion arising out of the report, a standing vote was taken that all local secretaries send in prompt returns to their district directors.

Reports from standing committees were then received.

Mrs. Tooth, convener of the marketing committee, in presenting her report called special attention to the marketing of butter, cream, eggs and poultry, and recommended that the executive of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. be instructed to give wide publicity to the Egg Marketing Service and Egg Act as operating in Alberta and Saskatchewan, respectively, with a view to introducing similar legislation in Manitoba.

On motion of Mrs. Tooth, seconded by Mrs. Elliott, the report was adopted.

The report of the committee on social service was presented by Miss Mabel Johnson, and on motion of Miss Johnson, seconded by Mrs. Bennett, the report was adopted.

Mothers' Allowance

It was moved by Miss M. Johnson, seconded by Mrs. A. McVicar, "That the scope of the Mothers' Allowance Act as it now stands be applied, i.e., a family shall be eligible where the father is physically disabled through tuberculosis or otherwise, and totally unable to provide for his family's maintenance, providing that proof of such disability shall be required by examination of applicant's husband by a fully qualified practitioner approved by the commission." Carried.

Temperance

It was moved by Mrs. J. B. Parker, seconded by Mrs. A. Tooth:

"Whereas, the organized farmers of Western Canada have from the early years of their history consistently supported and advocated the principle of prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes, and taken active part in the various campaigns for the securing of increasingly restrictive legislation;

"And, whereas, the population of this province has repeatedly placed itself emphatically on record by actual vote as in favor of prohibitory legislation in 1892 on a provincial plebiscite, by a majority of 12,552, in 1898 on a Dominion plebiscite by a majority of 9,441, in 1916 in the referendum on the Manitoba Temperance Act by a majority of 23,982, and in 1920 on the referendum on the restrictive amendments to the Canada Temperance Act by a majority of 13,775;

"And, whereas, there was practically no opposition to the important restrictive amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act passed by the legislature of the province at the last session;

"And, whereas, sub-section 2 of section 156 of the Canada Temperance Act

enacts that 'no polling or voting, whether for bringing into force any prohibition or for the revocation of the same, shall be held or had within three years of any previous poll or voting held or had under the provisions of this part';

"Therefore be it resolved that, in our opinion, the will of the people has been fully and unmistakeably expressed upon this question, and that until the amendments to the Canada Temperance Act and the amendments to the Manitoba Temperance Act have been given the test of at least three years' sympathetic administration, we are opposed to any further attempts to question the decision already so emphatically expressed." Carried.

Mrs. H. G. Thornton then presented the report of the committee on Public Health, which, on motion of Mrs. Thornton, seconded by Mrs. F. Rinn, was adopted.

On motion of Mrs. H. G. Thornton, seconded by Mrs. A. Tooth, the following resolution was carried:

"Resolved that we, the U.F.W.M., in annual convention assembled, place on record our appreciation of the work accomplished by the Provincial Department of Health, and desire also to express our indebtedness to our provincial public health officer, Dr. M. S. Fraser, who has been untiring in his efforts at all times to promote the cause of public health; and to Miss Elizabeth Russell, superintendent of public health nurses, for her devotion to the great work in which she is engaged.

Better Baby Conferences

It was moved by Mrs. H. G. Thornton, seconded by Mrs. A. McGregor:

"That we, the U.F.W.M., bring to the attention of the Provincial Department of Health the desirability of promoting greater interest in 'better baby conferences' throughout the province, and that we heartily pledge ourselves to co-operate with the department in arranging for such conferences at stated intervals and at such places as may be determined upon from time to time by the Public Health Department in consultation with the officers of our local and district associations." Carried.

The report on immigration was then presented by Mrs. J. B. Parker, which, on motion of Mrs. Parker, seconded by Mrs. Colquhoun, was adopted.

Domestic Help

It was moved by Mrs. J. B. Parker, seconded by Mrs. A. Tooth: "That, recognizing the necessity of procuring suitable domestic help for the farm homes of Manitoba, we, the U.F.W.M., recommend to our provincial government the adoption of a system similar to that in operation in Saskatchewan, whereby personal selection of intending immigrants is carried out by a woman representative of the provincial government in conjunction with the federal government." Carried.

The convention adjourned.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

The convention resumed work at 2 p.m., with the president in the chair.

After community singing, led by Mrs. McGregor, the convention was addressed by Mrs. Wilkins, who brought greetings from the Local Council of Women of Brandon.

The report of the committee on young people's work was then presented by Mrs. Jas. Elliott, and, on motion of Mrs. Elliott, seconded by Mrs. F. Howell, the report, which included the Junior U.F.M. constitution, was adopted.

The fraternal delegates were then welcomed. Mrs. Geo. Brodie brought greetings from the United Farm Women of Ontario, in which she emphasized the need of education and organization. Mrs. Gunn, in her greetings from the United Farm Women of Alberta, showed the wonderful opportunities for young people's work, and Mrs. Ida McNeal, in presenting greetings from the Women's Section of the

Saskatchewan Grain Growers, spoke on woman's duty to her family not only in the home but outside the home. The close relationship of the farm women to The Guide was felt in the warm greetings brought from its associate editor, Miss M. P. McCallum.

Mrs. S. E. Gee, in her report of the Dower Law committee, told how futile all attempts at suggested recommendations to the Act had been, and, after the adoption of her report, which was seconded by Mrs. A. McVicar, she presented the following resolution, which was seconded by Mrs. Juhl and carried unanimously:

Equal Property Rights

"Resolved that we place ourselves on record as firm believers in equal property rights as between husband and wife and the safeguarding of the rights of children."

The report of the Women's Section, Canadian Council of Agriculture, as prepared by the president, Mrs. John McNaughton, was presented by Miss M. E. Finch, and, on motion of Miss Finch, seconded by Mrs. J. Smith, the report as read was adopted.

Laws Relating to Women and Children

It was moved by Mrs. Elliott, seconded by Mrs. Gee: "That, whereas, all Acts of parliament are hard to understand on account of so much phraseology; and, whereas we, the U.F.W.M., are desirous of studying the laws relating to women and children especially; be it resolved that we ask our Provincial Publications Department to compile a booklet in short, simplified form of all laws relating to women and children, similar to that which has been published in Saskatchewan."

Hon. Mr. Malcolm, minister of agriculture, then addressed the convention, bringing before its members the work of the Extension Service, and suggesting improvements in the marketing of eggs, poultry and other farm products.

A vote of thanks to Hon. Mr. Malcolm, presented by Mrs. Moxham and seconded by Mrs. J. B. Parker, was carried unanimously.

On motion of Mrs. Mowbray, seconded by Mrs. J. Y. Campbell, a resolution re the transportation of sick was presented. After considerable discussion, it was moved by Miss E. Graham, seconded by Mrs. Geo. Curphey, that the resolution be referred back to the resolutions committee to be re-drafted.

At 5.30 p.m. the convention adjourned for a "Get Acquainted" meeting by districts.

Tuesday Evening Session

The convention met in the Massey-Harris Building at 8 p.m., with the president, Mrs. J. S. Wood, in the chair.

Addresses were delivered by Dr. Stuart Fraser, representing the Provincial Board of Health, and D. B. Harkness, representing the Social Service Council.

Solos were most pleasingly rendered by Miss Ruth Morgan and Mr. Fitton.

The session was closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Wednesday Morning Session

The convention resumed work at 9 a.m. with the president in the chair.

It was announced that all suggestions for the year's work in locals be placed by the delegates in a box prepared for the purpose at the back of the room.

A discussion on local problems was then led by Mrs. J. S. Wood.

Following the discussion, the election of officers took place, Miss M. P. McCallum being requested to occupy the chair. The press were appointed as scrutineers.

It was moved by Mrs. Tooth, seconded by Mrs. Dutton, and carried unanimously: "That for the election of officers, a nominative elective ballot be taken, and that a candidate obtaining a majority over fifty per cent. be declared elected."

The ballots were then passed for the presidency.

After the collection and sorting of ballots the scrutineers announced Mrs. J. S. Wood re-elected as president.

The scrutineers then passed ballots for the vice-presidency.

After the collection and sorting of ballots, Mrs. Jas. Elliott was declared elected as vice-president.

During the interim occupied by balloting a series of amendments to the U.F.W.M. constitution was read by the secretary and taken up seriatim and carried by the convention. The amendments are embodied in the printed constitution issued in the current year.

On motion of Mrs. A. McVicar, seconded by Mrs. W. Howard, a vote of thanks was extended to all who had contributed to the program and rendered service during the convention.—Carried.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

The convention resumed work at 4.15, with the president, Mrs. J. S. Wood, in the chair.

Greetings from Mrs. Oakes, representing the W.C.T.U., were read.

Transportation of Sick

The resolutions committee then presented the re-drafted resolution, as follows:

"Whereas, there have been brought to the attention of the U.F.W.M., in convention assembled, the deplorable conditions now prevailing on our railways for the transportation of the sick to hospitals (patients and relatives after paying first-class fare being compelled to travel in a baggage care with absolutely no convenience); be it resolved that we request our executive to take the matter up with the Board of Railway Commissioners with a view to securing the necessary equipment and accommodation."

On motion of Mrs. Mowbry, seconded by Mrs. J. Y. Campbell, the resolution was carried.

It was moved by Mrs. T. Miller, seconded by Mrs. Halliday, of the Vista Local:

"That, in view of the illiteracy prevalent in various sections of this and other municipalities, and knowing that compulsory education is ineffective mainly on account of the wording of section 5, clause G of the School Attendance Act, which reads as follows: 'No parent, guardian or other person shall be liable to any of the penalties of this Act in respect of any child if there is no school open which the child can attend within a distance of two miles, measured according to the nearest passable road from the child's residence, if he is under ten years of age, or within three miles if he is over ten years of age.'

"Therefore be it resolved that this association urge the convention to press upon the government the necessity of amending the above clause so as to make education absolutely compulsory."

Moved by Mrs. H. G. Thornton, seconded by Mrs. Lowes, that the above resolution be tabled. Carried.

Formation of New Locals

Moved by Mrs. A. McGregor, seconded by Mrs. Dalgleish:

"That, whereas, the problems confronting our people require the united efforts and co-operation of both men and women; therefore be it resolved that we, the U.F.W.M., suggest that in the formation of new local associations the officers be composed of an equal number of men and women in so far as practicable, and further suggest that in the selection of local officers the personnel be made up as follows: The president and three directors to be men, and the vice-president and three directors to be women." Carried.

It was moved by Miss M. P. McCallum, seconded by Miss Fraser, that:

"Whereas, the Naturalization Acts of 1914 and 1920, which replace the rescinded Naturalization Act of 1919, have omitted the clause which gives the wife of an alien the right to be naturalized as if she were femme sole;

"And, whereas, the wife of a naturalized British subject has not the right of choosing her nationality, but automatically takes that of her husband;

"And, whereas, the right to vote is not given in the measure of naturalization she secures through that of her husband, but must secure a certificate of qualification from the court;

"Be it resolved that Clause A of section 2 of the 1919 Naturalization Act which reads: 'Provided that the wife of an alien may be naturalized in like manner and with the same effect as if she were a femme sole, but her naturalization shall not affect the status of her children of alien male parentage whether born before or after the date of her naturalization,' be added to section 10, part III of the Naturalization Act of 1914 and 1920;

"And further resolved that a clause giving the wife of a naturalized British subject the right to take out personal naturalization papers be added;

"And further resolved that when a woman who is a British subject marries an alien it shall be lawful for her to make a declaration that she desires to retain British nationality, and thereupon she shall be deemed to remain a British subject." Carried.

The convention closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

MRS. L. A. MOXHAM.
Convention Secretary.

The U.F.W.M. standing committees for 1921 and their respective conveners are printed herewith. The conveners will be glad to furnish information on their subjects and to receive material bearing on their special lines of work.

Young People.....	Mrs. Jas. Elliott, Cardale
Marketing.....	Miss Eva Graham, Roland
Social Service.....	Mrs. F. Rinn, Kaleida
Public Health.....	Mrs. S. E. Gee, Virden
Property Laws.....	Mrs. A. McGregor, Keyes
Education.....	Miss J. Strang, Dauphin
Immigration.....	Mrs. G. E. Curphey, Harlington

(See program of locals, page 77.)



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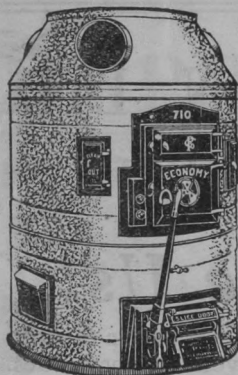
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